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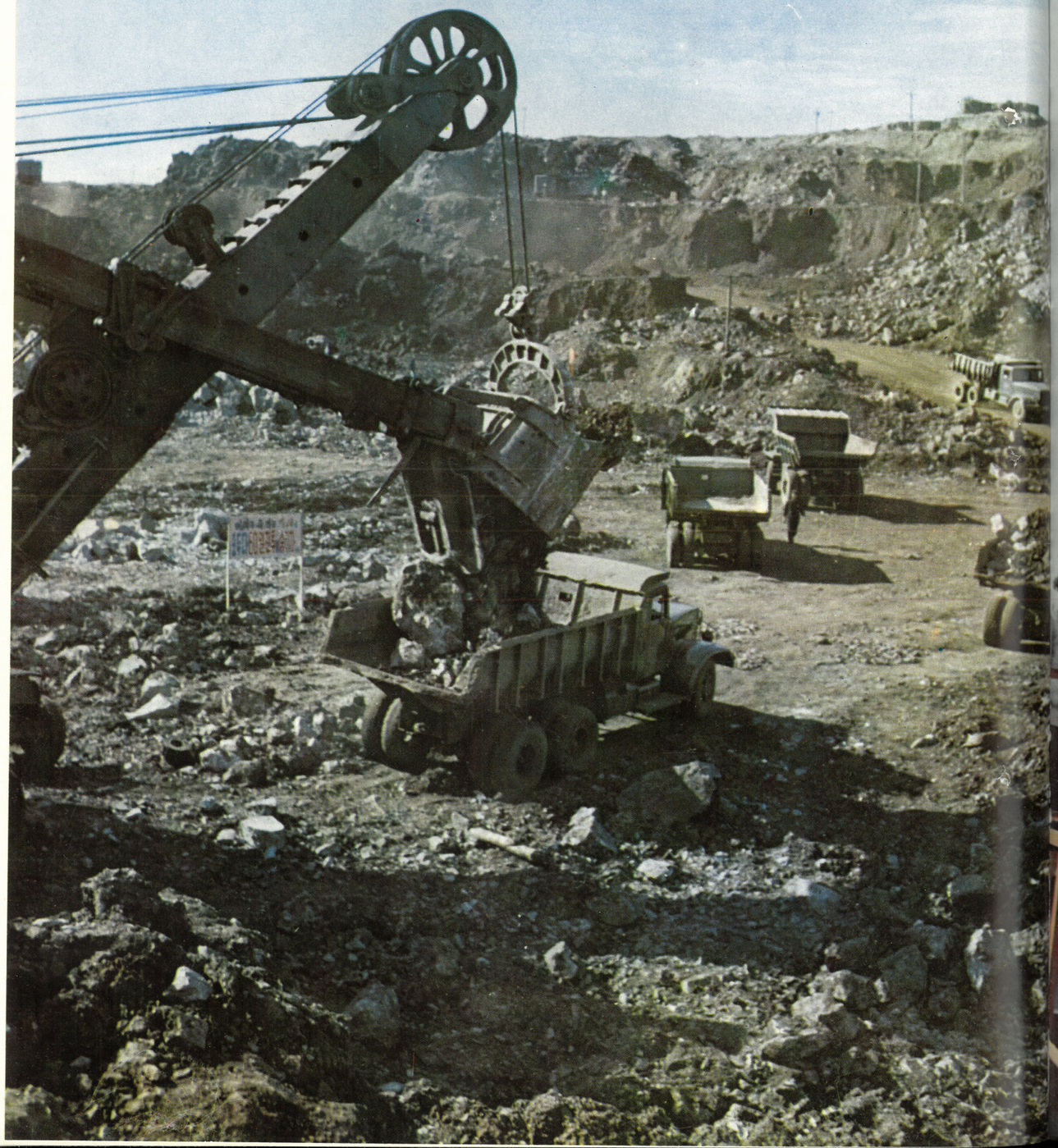

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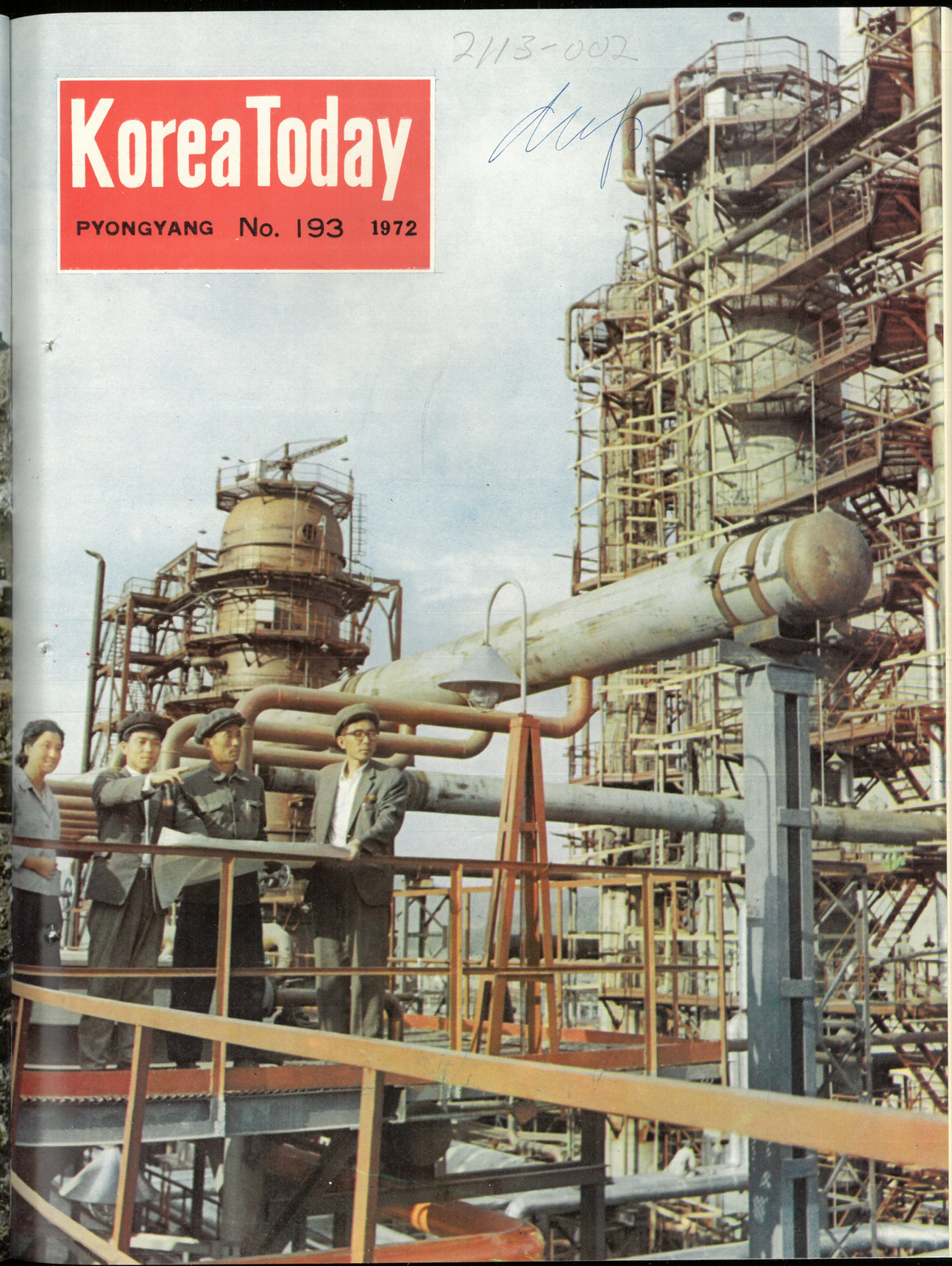

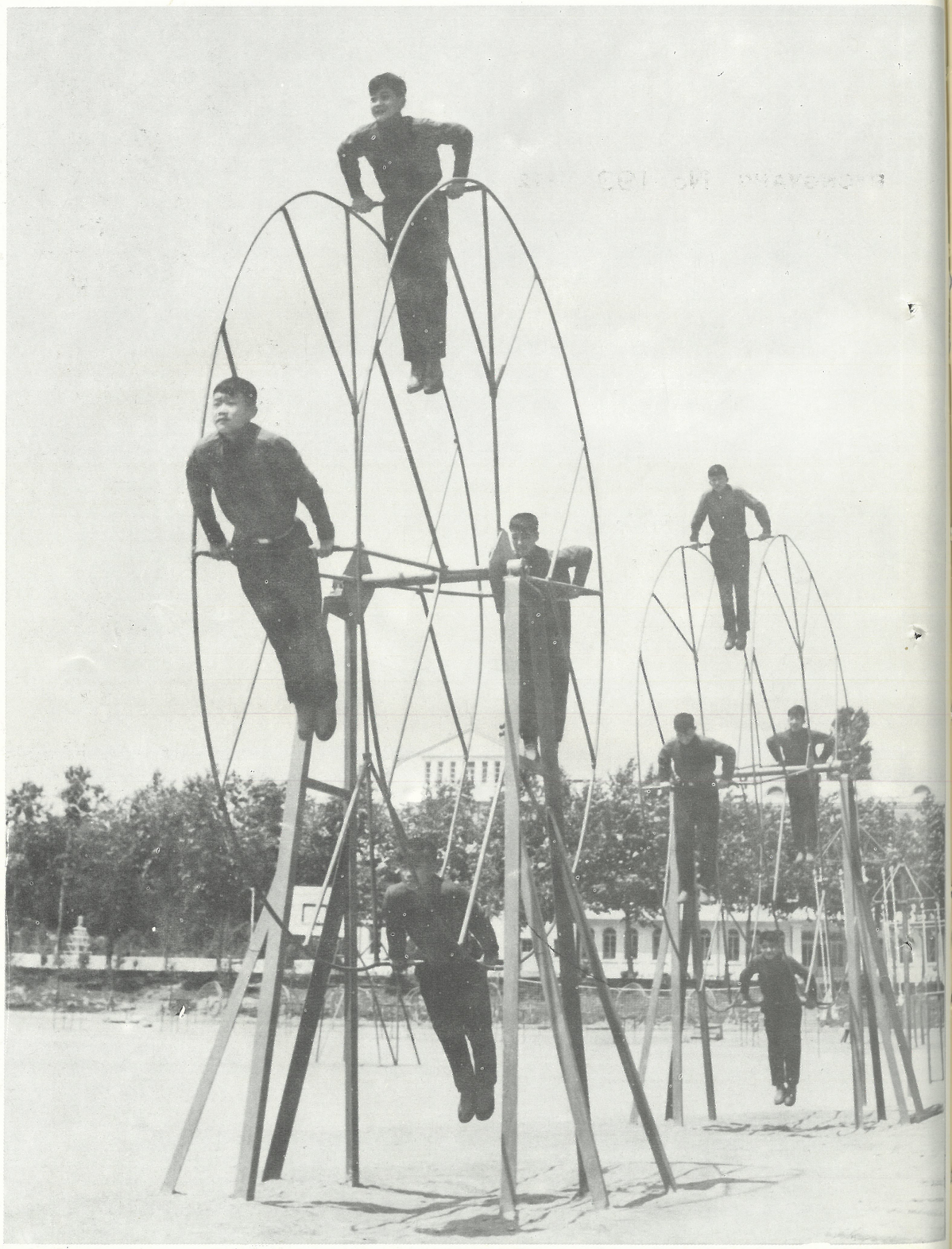

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: Students of the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung always strive to develop their physical strength

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

ON SOME PROBLEMS OF OUR PARTY'S JUCHE IDEA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL POLICIES

KIM IL SUNG

Answers to the Questions Raised by
Journalists of the Japanese
Newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun"

I warmly welcome your visit to our country.

I have received your questionnaire through the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union of Korea.

Now, I would like to give brief answers to your questions.

1. On Some Problems of the Juche Idea

You requested me to tell how the *Juche* idea came out.

In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

We are not the author of this idea. Every Marxist-Leninist has this idea. I have just laid a special emphasis on this idea.

How keenly the necessity of establishing *Juche* is felt and how much emphasis is laid on it may depend on people and on the social and historical backgrounds of a country.

In the course of my struggle for the freedom and independence of our country I came to have a firm conviction that we must and could work out our own destiny with our own efforts. Our struggle was hard and complex. We had to solve everything by ourselves and use our own heads to formulate the lines and methods of struggle as well.

Therefore, we naturally underwent indescribable difficulties and had to overcome harsh trials. In this course, however, we obtained invaluable experiences and lessons that cannot be bartered for anything. We realized that the simple and ordinary working masses, if only brought to revolutionary awareness, could display a really great force and carry out the revolution with their own efforts in any adverse and arduous conditions.

Our situation was extremely difficult right after liberation, too. We had had no experience in running the state or managing the economy. Our country was very backward, and it was divided into the north and south at that. We had no place to ask for the ready-made solution to the problem of building a new country under this difficult situation.

The first problem that confronted us was whether to take the road to capitalism or the road to socialism, in order to get out of this wretchedness quickly.

The road to capitalism meant preserving exploitation and oppression. This would not only prevent us from rousing the broad masses of the proletariat to the building of a new country, but also involve a great danger of our country being again subordinated by another imperialism. It is evident, therefore, that we could not follow the road to capitalism.

However, we could not take the road to socialism immediately. It would be good for us to go to socialism, but we would be unable to do so with our subjective desire alone. We were faced with the immediate tasks of the democratic revolution which must be solved before going over to socialism. So we could not just imitate the socialist system.

From the outset we had to use our own brains to determine our political system that would serve the interests of the working class and other sectors of the working masses and be able to rally the broad masses of the people and the way to carry out democratic social reforms that would conform with the specific conditions of our country. Accordingly, for the agrarian reform, we went to farm villages and stayed many days with peasants, delving into its methods that would suit our rural situation.

Our experience showed that endeavouring to solve our problems in this way to suit our actual conditions was much better than copying foreign things mechanically. Even our post-liberation struggle for the building of a new country proved the correctness of our *Juche* idea and increased our faith in this idea.

Then, we waged the harsh three-year war against the U.S. imperialists, and our country was completely reduced to ashes. This placed us in a very difficult situation in building socialism.

The U.S. imperialists destroyed not only the dwelling houses and property of our workers and peasants but also the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs and the rich peasants as well. During their socialist revolutions, other nations eliminated the capitalists and rich peasants as classes by means of expropriating them, but we had no need to do so. Since immediately after liberation we had consistently pursued the policy of encouraging the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs. The small and medium entrepreneurs can fight side by side with the workers and the peasants against imperialism. Moreover, it was necessary for us to protect national capital in our situation where industry had not fully developed. However, since the economy of the small and medium capitalists and the rich peasants was utterly destroyed by the war, our government had no need to take the trouble of reviving it.

Now that everything was ravaged by the war, there was little difference between the small and medium entrepreneurs and the urban handicraftsmen. Everyone became a proletarian, so to speak. They had to pool their efforts and go along the road to socialism, this was the only way for them to subsist. In order to shore up their completely devastated agriculture, the peasants, too, had to do the same.

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist proposition that cooperation, even based on primitive techniques, is far superior to private farming and considering the actual fact that our peasants badly needed to work together to free themselves from the difficult situation, we adopted an original method—boldly pushing ahead with the socialist transformation of agriculture before industrialization. As regards the small and medium entrepreneurs and rich peasants we also chose a unique way—embracing them in the cooperatives and remoulding them on socialist lines because there was no necessity to expropriate them.

Life again proved the correctness of our Party's line of solving all problems in the interest of our people and in conformity with the specific conditions of our country without recourse to any ready-made formula or proposition.

Through this course we have been more deeply convinced that the most correct stand and attitude to maintain in the revolution and construction is to settle all problems in the interest of our people and in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, believing in and relying on our own strength with the consciousness as the masters of the revolution.

Our revolution has traversed and is traversing a very complicated and difficult road. Whenever we were confronted with difficulties and ordeals, we maintained the attitude of a master toward the revolution and thereby could achieve glorious victories. This process made our conviction still more unshakable—a conviction that only by firmly relying on the *Juche* idea can one thoroughly adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to the realities of one's country.

You asked me whether you may understand that the *Juche* idea is embodied as independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. Your understanding is quite correct.

Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction.

Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands.

Revolution and construction are a work for the masses of the people, a work that has to be carried out by themselves. Therefore, the transformation of nature and society demands an independent position and creative activity.

Basing itself on the interests of our people and on the interests of our revolution, our Party has always maintained a firm independent stand of mapping out all policies and lines with its own efforts and responsibly carrying out the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance. Our Party has always been able to win victories because it believed in the strength of the people and gave full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, thus encouraging them to enlist all potentialities and reserves by themselves and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our true realities.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and enhancing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand concerns how to defend the right of the master and discharge the responsibility as such, whereas the creative stand concerns how to heighten the role of the people, the masters, in remaking nature and reconstructing society. In other words, the independent stand is the fundamental stand which we must maintain in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that we must apply in transforming nature and society.

What is most important in adhering to the independent stand is to firmly guarantee independence in politics.

Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political independence, though he is alive, he is virtually dead as social human being. That is why the revolutionaries deem it far more honourable to die in the fight for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery.

Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself. Who likes to live shackled to others? Why did people fight to overthrow the feudal system in former days and why are the working class fighting against the capitalist system today? Needless to say, the toiling people wanted to extricate themselves out of feudal slavery and they want to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression. We are fighting against imperialism in order to liberate our nation completely from its yoke and enable it to enjoy freedom as a sovereign nation. In a word, all the revolutionary struggles are to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people to defend their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society.

In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence. This is why the *Juche* idea should first be embodied as the principle of independence in politics.

In order to guarantee solid independence in politics, one must have one's own guiding idea and the capacity for formulating all policies and lines solely in the interests of one's people and in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country, according to one's own judgement. The government that acts under the pressure or instructions of others cannot be called a genuine people's government responsible for the destiny of the people. A country with this sort of government cannot be regarded as an independent, sovereign state.

The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It opposes being subjugated by others and subjugating others. A nation that subjugates others can never be free itself.

In order to strengthen independence of the country, it is essential to strengthen self-reliance in the economy along with political independence. Without self-reliance in the economy, it is impossible to meet the people's growing material demands and materially guarantee them the stand as the master of the state and society. Economic dependence on others cannot guarantee political independence and without independent economic power, it is impossible to carry through the line of self-defence in national defence.

Self-defence and self-protection is the intrinsic nature of man. The country must also have means to defend itself. The line of self-defence in national defence is the essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state. Since there still remain imperialist aggressors, the state that has not its own defence power to protect its sovereignty against the internal and external enemies is, in fact, not a fully independent and sovereign state.

The correctness and vitality of our Party's consistent line of independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence has long since been proved by our people through their revolutionary practices.

Next, I am going to say a few words on your question as to on what we are putting stress to embody the *Juche* idea in our present domestic policy.

Embodying the *Juche* idea means powerfully stepping up the revolution and construction from the independent and creative stands.

The most urgent problem facing us at present to embody the *Juche* idea in the Korean revolution is to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

Our people have fought to get rid of the yoke of imperialism for a long time, but our national sovereignty is still being trampled underfoot by foreign aggressors in one half of our territory. For our people today there is no more pressing matter than to drive out foreign aggressors and establish national sovereignty throughout our country.

The south Korean rulers have been hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of the country for nearly 30 years pursuing the policy of dependence on outside forces. Dependence on outside forces is the road to national ruin. This is a serious lesson our people have drawn themselves from a long history of national suffering; it is also a reality we are now clearly perceiving through the misfortunes and pains of the south Korean people under the U.S. imperialist occupation. Our immediate task is to see that all the people in north and south Korea fight against outside forces in the spirit of independence and self-reliance and rise in the forceful struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification is the most important work in embodying the *Juche* idea in the Korean revolution today.

The central task before us now to embody the *Juche* idea in the northern half of the Republic is to free our people from tough labour by dynamically pushing ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

For our people emancipated from exploitation and oppression an important problem that has to be solved now is to emancipate themselves from arduous work.

Labour holds the most important place in people's social life. Eliminating the fundamental distinctions in work conditions and freeing the people from tough labour is of great significance in making their lives more independent and creative.

In order to emancipate the people from back-breaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks proposed by us are designed to narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work and to free our women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing techniques with our own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in the work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution as our goal to emancipate the people from arduous labour instead of just referring in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction or technical revolution should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and society. Attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the *Juche* idea.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the *Juche* idea.

We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children. It is because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution generation after generation and, moreover, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of society.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the economy constitutes the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always for people and it will be meaningless apart from people. It is also people who create the means of living and improve living conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be more dynamic; in order to powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the work with men, to the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on how to do the work with them. Education is an important aspect of the work with man.

Education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first have sound social consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideas and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art as the men in our era of socialist construction, they cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural developments which they should possess as social beings, can they participate in all aspects of social

life as masters and energetically accelerate the revolution and construction. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the central matter in education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy lies in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with the ideology, knowledge and strong physique that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters.

The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in a revolutionary way. All activities of people are determined by their ideology. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent health, he cannot but be regarded as utterly useless and mentally disabled in our society. Therefore, our Party always directs its primary attention to remoulding people's ideology in a revolutionary manner.

In the education of youth and children, we should give top priority to the work of training them in revolutionary ideas. If they hate to work and do not serve the state and society, their knowledge and technique will be of no use however excellent they may be. They must be so equipped with socialist patriotism and the revolutionary world outlook as to work for their people and homeland instead of trying to get promoted or earn money; we should see to it that even if they learn one thing it is useful and that all youth and children grow up into a new type of men with communist moral traits, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of state and social property, and take the lead in the revolution and construction. This is the fundamental requirement of socialist pedagogy.

Today we are making great efforts to enforce universal ten-year compulsory senior-middle-school education. When this has been carried out, all our new rising generation will grow up as able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than one technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in revolutionizing and working-classizing all society and advancing our socialist construction.

You requested me to make a detailed explanation of the *Juche* idea. But there is no end to it. All policies and lines of our Party emanate from the *Juche* idea and they embody this idea. The *Juche* idea is not a theory for theory's sake: it is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles. In our country the *Juche* idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life. In order to have a deep understanding of the *Juche* idea, it is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality.

2. On the Foreign Policy of the Government of the Republic

You asked what influence our foreign policy based on the *Juche* idea is exerting on the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist countries, on the anti-imperialist struggle and on the consolidation of the international democratic forces. I am going to make a brief remark on this question.

As you correctly pointed out, the Government of the Republic formulates its foreign policy on the basis of the *Juche* idea and is guided by this idea in carrying out all its external activities. In a word, our Republic firmly maintains independence in its foreign activities.

The Government of the Republic's independent foreign policy reflects the lofty aspirations of our people and the world people. In conducting our foreign activity we maintain the principle of increasing internationalist solidarity and cooperation while holding fast to independence; we are promoting our friendly and cooperative relations with those countries which are friendly toward our country, whether they are large or small. Also, in our foreign activity, we do not infringe upon the interests of other countries nor do we allow anyone to encroach upon our nation's rights and dignity or meddle in our country's internal affairs. This foreign policy pursued by the Government of the Republic not only conforms with the interests of the revolution and construction in our country, but it is also in full accord with the interests of the world revolution.

The principle of independence held by the Government of the Republic in its external activity is in no way contradicted with proletarian internationalism. There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa.

First of all, the Government of the Republic's foreign policy based on the *Juche* idea is actively contributing to strengthening the solidarity of the socialist countries.

The Government of the Republic is strictly abiding by the principle of independence in having relations with the socialist countries. Based on the principle of equality and independence we are developing our relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. And against all hues of opportunism arising within the international working-class movement, too, we are waging our struggle in conformity with the actual conditions of our country, always on the basis of our independent judgement and conviction.

We are adhering to our principle based on independence particularly in our work to achieve unity and cohesion among the socialist countries. We are maintaining that all the socialist countries should, first, oppose imperialism; second, support the national-liberation movement in colonies and international working-class movement; third, go on toward socialism and communism, and fourth, attain unity on the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and reciprocity. Although there exist differences of opinion among the fraternal parties and socialist countries, we are maintaining the position of promoting unity and waging a joint struggle in accordance with these four principles.

As for the anti-imperialist struggle, also, the Government of the Republic is carrying it out from its own stand to suit our actual situation. Internally, we are defining as a major revolutionary task the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of our people, and in our external activities as well, we are actively battling to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and defend world peace and security. The Government of the Republic regards it as its iron rule to give active support and encouragement to the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and is endeavouring to increase our solidarity with all the anti-imperialist forces.

With regard to the international democratic movement, too, the Government of the Republic adheres to the principle of independence and non-interference. We are doing all we can to support and encourage the revolutionary struggle and democratic movement of the world people for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress; we have no intention to interfere in or impose our ideas upon them.

The Government of the Republic is also striving to unite with the new independent countries and all other countries on the five principles—respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

The *Juche* idea of our Party and the independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic enjoy the active support and sympathy of the world people. With each passing day more and more people of the world are expressing sympathy with our Party's revolutionary *Juche* idea and actively supporting the principle of independence maintained by the Government of the Republic.

Today the progressive people of the world want to live in accordance with the *Juche* idea and many countries demand independence. No one wants to be subjugated by others. No nation will tolerate interference in its internal affairs and infringement upon its dignity. Not only the socialist countries but also the new independent countries oppose foreign interference and restriction and are taking the road to independence and self-reliance. Even capitalist countries do not want to blindly follow big powers any longer but are demanding independent actions. The world people are now demanding the *Juche* idea and many countries are following the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of our time.

You wanted to hear our views on peace in Viet Nam and the Asian policy of U.S. imperialism in this context. Now I will touch on this problem briefly.

Peace has not yet been achieved and the war is still going on in Viet Nam. This is very regrettable not only for you but also for the Asian people and the peace-loving people the world over. The war in Viet Nam is causing great misfortunes and sufferings to its people in particular.

It is entirely because of the crafty and vicious U.S. imperialist policy of aggression that peace has not been achieved in Viet Nam.

As you know, in recent years U.S. imperialism has repeatedly sustained great setbacks in the Viet Nam war and has undergone a serious political, economic and military crisis at home and abroad. To find a way out of this dead end, U.S. imperialism produced the so-called "Nixon Doctrine." The "Nixon Doctrine" is a more crafty and insidious policy of aggression aimed at making Asians fight Asians in Asia and Africans fight Africans in Africa.

However, the "Nixon Doctrine" is a stereotyped and worn-out artifice which is quite infeasible. The reactionary ruling circles have long employed it to save themselves whenever they are driven into a predicament.

Above all, the "Nixon Doctrine" is going bankrupt in face of the Vietnamese people's heroic war of resistance. At present, the U.S. imperialists, while persistently furthering the plan to "Vietnamize" the war in South Viet Nam, are more viciously committing the criminal acts of blockading the coast of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and indiscriminately bombing its towns, villages and economic and cultural establishments. But they continue to suffer great military and political setbacks in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people who have risen as one in the battle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In order to ensure peace in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their aggressive war, give up the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war and get out of South Viet Nam, taking

their armed forces of aggression, troops of their satellites and puppets and lethal weapons. The Viet Nam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

The heroic Vietnamese people who are enjoying the powerful support and encouragement of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world will frustrate the U.S. imperialist policy of "Vietnamization" and surely win great victory in their struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the country.

Now, I would like to refer briefly to the Government of the Republic's position on the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly this year.

At present we and our enemy are taking fundamentally different positions as regards the discussion of the Korean question at this year's session of the UN General Assembly.

As they did last year, the U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers are employing the tactics of putting off the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly this year. They maintain that there is no need for the UN General Assembly to deal with the Korean question and its discussion must be postponed because talks have begun between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea and dialogues are going on between the north and south.

This assertion of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers is quite contrary to the will of the Korean people; it is an extremely unjust one aimed at hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Sinister designs are hidden in the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers to put off the consideration of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly again this year on the pretext of the partial contacts and dialogues now going on between the north and south. By putting it off, the U.S. imperialists try to cover up their policy of aggression in Korea and the south Korean rulers want to have the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops continue to station in south Korea. Therefore, the tactics of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers in relation to the United Nations is totally aggressive and anti-popular.

To counter this enemy tactics, the Government of the Republic has adopted the policy of materializing the discussion of the Korean question at this year's UN General Assembly session.

We consider the United Nations should help the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country since dialogues are being held between the north and south, the talks are going on between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea and the north and south made a joint statement which calls for the unity of the Korean nation to reunify the country peacefully free from interference of outside forces.

If the United Nations wants to help toward the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, it should not postpone but conduct the discussion of the Korean question at this year's UN General Assembly session and take favourable steps for the Korean people's struggle to reunify their country peacefully on the principle of national self-determination.

The United Nations must first dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," take the cap of "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea under the UN signboard and force it to withdraw from south Korea. At the same time, it must revoke all the resolutions and actions against the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and adopt a resolution for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. If the United Nations takes these measures, more favourable conditions will undoubtedly be created for Korea's peaceful reunification.

Many countries are supporting our policy towards the United Nations today. More and more countries will give support to our just policy in the future.

We consider that with the active support of the world's progressive people, the United Nations will, sooner or later, take favourable measures for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

3. On the Question of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea

It is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully. From the first days of our country's division, we have made all sincere efforts for its peaceful reunification.

However, our country still remains divided into the north and south; it has not been reunified though 27 years have passed since liberation. Our people who are suffering from territorial division and national split unanimously want the peaceful reunification of the country.

The aspirations for peaceful national reunification are rising rapidly not only among the people in the northern half of the Republic but among the south Korean people.

When the sentiments for peaceful reunification were mounting quickly among the south Korean people, we declared in the August 6 speech last year that we were ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea.

After we made this new proposal expressing our readiness to get in contact even with the Democratic Republican Party of south Korea, the south Korean people increased their pressure and the world people raised their voices for such a contact. This compelled the south Korean authorities to propose to hold north-south Red Cross talks and start a movement to search for families. Needless to say, we had proposed political negotiations with the south Korean side. But since we have consistently desired to have north-south contact ever since right after liberation, we valued their proposal despite its limitations and agreed to hold talks though it is confined to a movement to search for families. As a result, the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south opened on September 20 last year.

When the preliminary talks opened, the south Korean people, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, were deeply rejoiced over the materialization of north-south contacts and warmly hailed it with great excitement. Following the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south, the sentiments for peaceful reunification mounted still higher among the south Korean people.

Scared by the south Korean people's fast mounting sentiments for peaceful reunification, the south Korean authorities proclaimed a "state of emergency" under the fictitious pretext of "threat of southward aggression from the north" and launched the racket of suppressing the people. The declaration of the "state of emergency" by the south Korean rulers was a mere deceptive manoeuvre to dampen the sentiments for peaceful reunification and the democratic aspiration rapidly growing among the south Korean people.

Even after they declared the "state of emergency," we put forward different positive proposals for reunification out of the desire to dispel the dark clouds of national split and reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The pressure of the south Korean people and the strong opinion of the world people forced the south Korean authorities to propose to hold secret north-south high-level talks separately from the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south. Thus, as is known to the world, the north-south high-level talks were held and the north-south joint statement was made public with our three principles of national reunification as its main content.

The high-level talks between the north and south and the north-south joint statement have opened up a bright prospect before our nation in the struggle to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The spirit of the north-south joint statement on peacefully reunifying the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves free from foreign interference has evoked the sympathy of all the Korean people and the world people at large.

However, the announcement of the north-south joint statement does not mean that all questions of national reunification will be solved easily. In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, all the Korean people must carry on their consistent struggle with patience.

After the joint statement was published, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement.

The first principle of national reunification made clear in the north-south joint statement is to reunify the country independently on the principle of national self-determination, without relying on outside forces or their interference. Frankly speaking, reunifying the country independently means forcing U.S. imperialism out of south Korea and preventing other foreign forces from interfering in the question of the reunification of our country.

We are in alliance with the Soviet Union and China, but they do not meddle in the internal affairs of our country. There are neither Soviet troops nor Chinese People's Volunteers in our country. The outside forces now encroaching upon our sovereignty and standing in the way of our national reunification are none other than U.S. imperialism and some of the Japanese reactionaries. In order to reunify the country independently, therefore, we must oppose U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, which are interfering in the internal affairs of our country.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities, even after they agreed to the principle of independent national reunification, are still making absurd allegations that the United Nations is not an outside force, that U.S. troops should remain in south Korea for a long time or that Korea should be reunified through UN-supervised elections.

The north-south joint statement also points out the principle that national reunification should be attained by peaceful means without recourse to the force of arms against each other. If this principle is to be observed, both sides must refrain from words and deeds that would aggravate the situation.

We have clearly stated more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south." But the south Korean rulers say that they cannot trust our statements, and they are clamouring that they must "build up strength" for north-south confrontation by reinforcing military installations both at the front and in the rear and speeding up modernization of armaments and are staging military exercises more frequently. This is a grave act that

will aggravate tension between the north and south.

The south Korean rulers' preposterous vilifications and provocations against us are evoking resentment among our people and People's Army and creating a tension with dialogue, after all. This act will only help produce an atmosphere of fighting rather than an atmosphere of reunification.

Another major principle of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement is to promote the great unity of the nation transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system.

If we do not force the socialist system of the northern half upon south Korea and the south Korean authorities do not force us to restore the capitalist system, why should we, one and the same nation, fight against each other? We are not forcing socialism upon south Korea. What society south Korea will be in the future will be decided by the south Korean people according to their own will. The south Korean rulers are now clamouring that a "wind of freedom" should be sent into the north. This arrogant attitude is aimed at obstructing peaceful reunification.

The principle of achieving the great national unity transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system demands the democratization of society and the freedom of political activities for all parties, all groupings and personages of all strata. Only when society is democratized, can all the forces desirous of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country be united in one, irrespective of the differences in ideas, political views, religious beliefs and political groupings.

Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, however, the south Korean authorities are suppressing democratic freedom as ever and intensifying their fascist repression of the people, claiming that there is no reason to revise the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "National Security Law." They are even restricting the activities of the opposition and are preventing the opposition party members from making contact with us, and they are arresting and imprisoning many people who advocated contact and interchange between the north and south and national reunification on charges of violating the "Anti-Communist Law." Some time ago the south Korean authorities went so far as to execute the patriots who had striven for democracy and peaceful reunification in south Korea. This is a naked provocation against us.

Though they solemnly pledged to the nation to conscientiously carry out the agreements in the joint statement, the south Korean rulers are thus violating them without hesitation. They do not think of the consequences of their treachery to the nation.

These provocative acts of the south Korean authorities are infuriating the entire Korean people and the world people as well. For the sake of national reunification we are restraining our indignation and showing patience to the arrogant gangsterism on the part of the south Korean rulers. Their acts will, in the long run, evoke greater wrath among all the Korean people.

If the south Korean authorities desist from such acts, observe the provisions of the north-south joint statement the main content of which is the three principles of national reunification, make efforts to remove distrust and achieve mutual understanding and make sincere efforts for the solution of the reunification question, we will continue to work patiently for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

First of all, we will exert every effort to bring about the earliest possible success of the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south now going on amid the expectations of the whole nation. In this way we intend to alleviate the misfortunes and hardships of the families and relatives separated in the north and south by the artificial division of the country and provide favourable conditions for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Along with this, we will form and operate the North-South Coordination Commission as soon as possible in order to implement the provisions of the north-south joint statement and to solve various problems to expedite the country's reunification.

However, the question of the country's reunification cannot be solved completely only through contacts and negotiations in such limited scope as the north-south Red Cross talks and the North-South Coordination Commission. The reunification of the country involves many problems which cannot be solved within the functions of the north-south Red Cross talks or the North-South Coordination Commission. To settle fundamental problems for the country's reunification, it is necessary to have contacts and negotiations on a wider scale and in many fields to discuss a number of specific measures for removing the long-accumulated misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south, promoting understanding and attaining independent, peaceful reunification. That is why we insist on immediately holding political negotiations such as a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea, or a conference of the north and south Korean authorities or a joint conference of our Supreme People's Assembly Deputies and the south Korean "National Assemblymen."

In order to attain the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible we deem it necessary to institute a north-south confederation for the present.

The north-south confederation we propose means forming a supreme national council with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "Government of the Republic of Korea" to solve political, economic, military and cultural problems arising between the north and south and thereby attain national unity, while maintaining the present political systems of the north and south as they are. There is the difference in system between the north and south. But, if both the north and south abide by the principle of not forcing their social systems on the other side, there will be no ground for them not to institute a north-south confederation.

Once the confederation is established, there will be more contacts and visits and economic and cultural intercourse will also be effected more smoothly between the north and south. If the north and south economically work together and conduct interchange, it will be possible to rapidly improve the economic situation of south Korea by utilizing the developed heavy industry and rich underground resources in the northern half of the Republic and it will be greatly benefitial for the people's life in both parts of Korea. Sportsmen and artists may visit the north and south having sports games and giving art performances, and form single north-south teams and single art troupes to participate in international sports competitions and international art festivals. Journalists may also freely travel for news coverage; and it will be possible to set up press centres or newspaper bureaus in Pyongyang and Seoul and exchange newspapers and journals between the north and south.

If a north-south confederation is instituted and broad intercourses and visits are effected in economic, cultural and all other domains, mistrust and cold feeling between the north and south will be removed and a climate of mutual understanding and trust be created and national unity be easily attained. If an atmosphere of trust is created and national unity achieved between the north and south, the independent, peaceful reunification of the country will be actualized by way of establishing an all-Korea unified government through north-south general elections on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces.

4. On the Question of Korea-Japan Relations

As you know, in those days of the Sato Cabinet, the Japanese Government pursued an extremely hostile policy toward our country. But there is an indication that present Tanaka Cabinet is pursuing a little less hostile policy than the Sato Cabinet. Sato obdurately opposed the travels of Korean citizens in Japan to and from the homeland and their trips abroad. Korean citizens in Japan are now allowed to make trips abroad to some extent and they are permitted to visit their homeland, though partially. I think this is a good thing.

However, we cannot say everything has been settled in the relations between Korea and Japan. Many questions have yet to be solved in order to normalize relations between the two countries.

To form friendly relationship and establish normal diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, the Japanese Government must first change its attitude toward our country. It is entirely because of the hostile policy of the Japanese Government toward our country that friendly relations have not been formed till today between Korea and Japan. If the Japanese Government stops meddling in the internal affairs of the Korean peninsula and takes a friendly attitude toward our country, everything will be settled smoothly between Korea and Japan.

Our position to the question of Korea-Japan relations is invariable. From the first days of its founding, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has hoped to have good-neighbour relations with Japan even though its social system differs from ours; and even now we want to put an end to the abnormal situation between the two countries as early as practicable and establish normal relations.

If the Japanese Government is desirous of establishing good-neighbour relations with our country, it should renounce the onesided policy and adopt an unbiased policy devoid of aggressive character to both the north and south of the Korean peninsula, and by doing so, it should help toward accelerating Korean reunification.

Pursuing the onesided policy, the Japanese Government is trying to sow the seed of discord in the Korean peninsula by egging on one side to oppose the other. This is most undesirable. The Japanese Government should hope that the Korean peninsula, its neighbour, will become stable and north and south Korea will be reunified and live in peace and happiness. If people in the next-door house were in turmoil and fighting each other, it would not benefit Japan either, would it? We consider that for its own benefit, too, the Japanese Government should follow a friendly policy toward our country, its neighbour.

It is true that there is the difference in system between our country and Japan. But we think that it would be quite correct for the Japanese Government to treat our country on an equal footing and establish diplomatic relations with us on the five principles of peaceful coexistence since it has established diplomatic relations with other countries with different social systems.

Even before the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan, we are ready to effect frequent visits of journalists, technicians and other sectors of people and conduct broad economic and cultural interchange. This sort of intercourse must not be onesided; it must be conducted on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

As you know, Korea and Japan are conducting some intercourse at present. However, it cannot but assume a onesided character because of the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese Government. Take the exchange of journalists for example. You Japanese journalists can visit our country but our journalists cannot visit Japan. As long as this onesided intercourse is conducted, friendly relations

will never develop between the two countries.

In our opinion, whether good-neighbour relations will be established between Korea and Japan or not depends entirely on the Japanese Government's attitude aside from specific procedures.

In the establishment of friendly relations between Korea and Japan it is very important that the Japanese Government guarantees the Korean citizens in Japan their national rights.

Foreigners should be guaranteed their national rights. This is the requirement of international law. But the Korean citizens in Japan are not given a treatment due to foreigners today although they have the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is another expression of the Japanese Government's unfriendly attitude toward our country.

We demand that first of all, the Korean citizens in Japan be guaranteed the full right to national education as well as the right to repatriation and the freedom of travel to and from the homeland.

You said that Japan has caused widespread criticism internationally for its rapid economic development in recent years and asked for our views of Japan's present situation and foreign policy. Let me make a brief remark on this point.

We do not think ill of Japan's economic development. Why should we think ill of our neighbour's economic development? If the development of Japan's economy is not used for the revival of militarism and aggression on other countries and contributes to enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the Japanese people and promoting her friendly relations with other countries, it will be a good thing, indeed.

In the past, however, the reactionary Japanese ruling circles craftily schemed to speed up the militarization of the country and invade other countries on the basis of revival of Japan's monopoly capital and the establishment of its ruling system. The Japanese reactionaries have not yet dispatched troops abroad, but are laying a stepping stone for their future military intervention in other countries. This shows the danger of the revival of Japanese militarism.

At present, the Japanese reactionaries, actively speeding up the militarization of the country, have made no scruple of embarking on the road of aggression against other countries under the guise of their "helper." Taking advantage of the economic difficulties of some countries in Southeast Asia, they try to seize the key branches of their economy by increasing the export of capital to these countries under various names such as "government loan," "direct investment" and "joint enterprise." They attach big political strings to their "economic aid" in an attempt to sway some new independent countries to the Right and deflect them from the anti-imperialist front.

Especially, Japan's reactionary ruling circles started their full-scale economic infiltration into south Korea after manufacturing the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty." They are frantically working to reduce south Korea again into their complete colony, stepping up political and military infiltration in step with the economic infiltration.

It was reported that some time ago the Japanese authorities went to Seoul and held the "ROK-Japan ministerial conference" with the south Korean rulers, at which they agreed to conclude an "agreement on industrial ownership" with the south Korean reactionaries as a price of the so-called "aid." This is also an open act of aggression designed to subordinate south Korea to Japan economically. The conclusion of the "agreement on industrial ownership" between Japan and south Korea will enable the Japanese monopolies to have privileges in their business activities in south Korea and will shackle the south Korean economy more tightly to the rapacious Japanese monopoly capital. This will create the danger of Japan invading south Korea again just as the Japanese imperialists invaded our country in 1894 under the pretext of protecting the Japanese property and the Japanese residents. As you see, the Japanese monopoly capital is paving the way for overseas aggression of Japanese militarism.

This is why our people are getting more vigilant against the fattening Japanese monopoly capital and resolutely fighting against the militarization of the Japan's economy and its overseas aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries must not forget the lesson of history and must stop the militarization of Japan's economy and manoeuvres for overseas aggression. If the Japanese reactionaries continue to take the road of overseas aggression, oblivious of the lesson of history, they will sustain another shameful defeat in face of the struggle of our people and the world's progressive people.

The Korean people express solidarity with the Japanese people in their righteous struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism and the Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvres for foreign aggression.

I take this opportunity to send my greetings to the Japanese people and progressive men of the Japanese press who are helping the Korean citizens in Japan in their struggle to defend their democratic, national rights and actively supporting our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Continuers of Revolution Are Growing Up Reliably

The Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung stands on a sunny hill at historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution.

It was founded in October 1947 at the direct suggestion of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Since its birth it has traversed a path of glory under his paternal solicitude and deep care.

True to the teaching of the Leader, the school has trained and trains as fine revolutionaries numerous bereaved children of the revolutionaries who died a hero's death for the Party and the revolution in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

In the Bosom of Great Love

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung values and loves infinitely his revolutionary comrades and looks after and guides with the love warmer than a real father's bereaved children of his comrades who gave their lives for the revolution.

Though he was quite busy with the state affairs after liberation, he personally went to the Mangyongdae Revolution School to see bereaved children of revolutionaries. He asked them in detail about their names and about the struggle of their fathers and said:

...Your parents were ardent revolutionary fighters who fought to the last drop of their blood for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

....

In their dying wish they all asked us to get their little children to study and bring them up into revolutionaries when the country is liberated.

So I, always keeping in mind their dying wish, have thought of building a school and getting the children of revolutionaries to study at the state expense when the country is liberated.

Thus our Party and the people's power have set up this school today.

So you must become fine revolutionaries to continue the cause of your parents....

The Leader showed a deep solicitude for the bereaved children of revolutionaries so that they could study at their heart's content and grow up stoutly in the modern school.

He personally selected the site for the school and told earnestly builders time and again that they should construct the school well. After students moved into the new school building, he visited the school scores of times to make them live and study in good conditions. Each time he had talks with students and kindly told them that they should harden their body and mind to accomplish the revolutionary cause left unfinished by their parents.

Indeed, he gave himself body and soul to the work of rearing the backbone of reliable reserves of the revolution and looked after every aspect of the life of the bereaved children of revolutionaries with paternal care.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to seasonal uniforms and shoes, school things and daily necessaries and everything else.

One snowstormy day in December 1959, long past midnight, he called functionaries of the school on phone and asked whether the dormitory was cold or not. And he earnestly told them to take good care of the students.

Later, one day he personally visited the school, afraid that the students might feel cold. And he inspected the lecture halls and bedrooms one by one.

He felt the underwear of students and expressed his satisfaction with it. He then said that their health meant our health and their strength, the country's strength.

That day, when the fatherly Leader entered the mess hall, students of the primary course were at table.

Running his eyes over the tables of the students, he found a student had not touched meat and paused. And he asked in an apprehensive tone:

"Why don't you take meat?"

The student replied that he did not eat it.

The Leader stood still with a look of regret for a while and told the cadres standing by him:

"Let's see to it that students are served with hot bean paste. It will be good for those students who do not eat meat. The Koreans have been accustomed to eating hot bean paste from old times. It will work up their appetite and add to their nourishment. Let's see that it is made sweet for them to eat well."

He also instructed that the students should be served not only with boiled rice but with rice cakes, often with noodle as they were in their home.

No mother bringing up children would be so tender-hearted and careful as the Leader!

Even during the busy days of his on-the-spot guidance to factories, farm villages, forestry workers' settlements and fishing villages he found out the bereaved children of the revolutionary fighters who had fallen in action against the enemy and sent them to the school, and even paid his attention to their future problem. Stories about his pro-

The respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung visits the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School and looks after students there with profound paternal affection

found love are too many to tell.

On the New Year's Day or anniversaries of state significance he often visited personally the school or invited students to his residence, to spend the holidays together with them, lest they should miss their parents.

Who can say the bereaved children of revolutionaries are parentless!

That is why they sing proudly:

Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung,
Our home is the bosom of the Party.

....

True to the Teaching of the Fatherly Leader

Since the birth of the school the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave it teachings and on-the-spot guidance on over 360 occasions. Whenever he came to the school he gave detailed teachings on everything from the basic direction of education to its contents and methods.

Saying that the Mangyongdae Revolution School has a mission of bringing up the backbone of the cadres of national defence, the reliable reserves of the revolution and the ardent political workers, he earnestly instructed that the students should equip themselves with political and military know-how.

In accordance with his instructions the school teaches students various subjects and trains them as harmoniously developed fine national cadres equipped with political, military and general scientific knowledge.

Faithfully following the teaching of the fatherly Leader that if they are to take over the cause of revolutionary forerunners the students should study hard, they are striving to grasp deeply the great revolutionary thoughts of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues in the "Room for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and the "Room for Study of the Teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and prepare themselves as reliable revolutionary soldiers who protect and guard the Leader with their lives and are infinitely faithful to him.

In order to prepare themselves well in military technique the students devote themselves heart and soul to learning to handle skilfully the modern combat-technical equipment including plane, tank and various guns sent by the Leader and to acquiring the fundamentals of military science and technique in the marksmanship lecture hall, tactical lecture hall, engine lecture hall and electronic and electric engineering lecture halls.

On January 3, 1962, when the Leader visited the school, he fully acquainted himself with the contents of the education of students and their extra-curricular activities, and taught that they should make a trip to revolutionary battle sites and camp out, saying that only when they were tempered in a revolutionary way from their childhood, they would be able to have a strong will to tide over all difficulties and trials fearlessly.

He then taught in detail that they should camp out in the area near the front for some time in summer and winter, mountaineer and carry on river-crossing with the company as a unit, cocking food for themselves.

Following his teaching the school organized a variety of extra-curricular activities in order to train the reserves of revolution well politically and ideologically.

It organized a trip to the sites of revolutionary battles fought in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to let the students have a deeper understanding of the great revolutionary thoughts of the Leader, his outstanding strategy and tactics, lofty virtues and popular style of work, and led them to carry into practice what they learned there.

The students went to camp out for a definite period in summer and winter, marching and cooking food for themselves.

Besides, in accordance with the Leader's teaching they marched to the battle sites such as Heights 1,211 and 351 where the exploits were performed in the days of the last Fatherland Liberation War. There they had meetings with servicemen at the outpost and heard the stories of battles fought by their fathers and brothers.

Through such activities as mentioned above and labour and their daily life the students built up the good habit of always running their life for themselves and fearlessly fulfilling any difficult task assigned to them.

The fatherly Leader visited the school to spend the New Year's Day of 1965 together with the students and asked them whether they had been to battle fields and the top of Mt. Paekdu-san. They answered that they had been to Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san and looked round many battle sites including Height 1,211, camping out there.

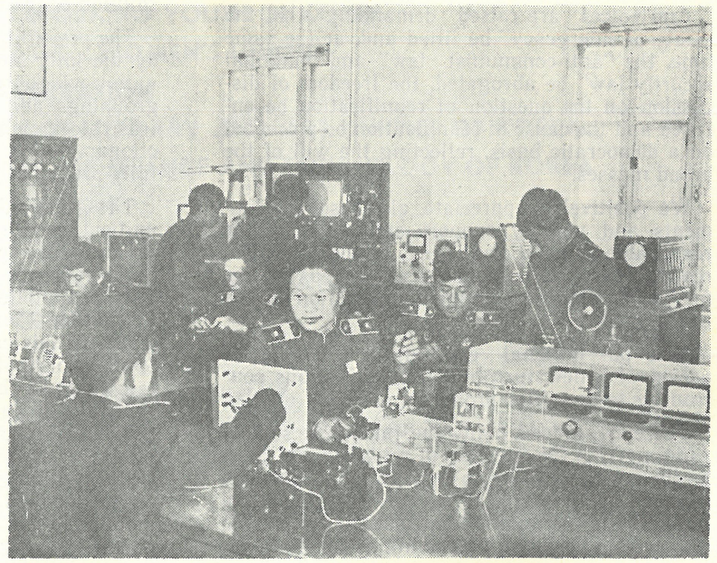
Greatly satisfied with this, he said that when they were tempered in such a way they would be fine armymen in the future.

For 25 years since its birth the school has brought up bereaved children of revolutionaries into fine backbone reserves of the revolution firmly prepared politically and ideologically and in military techniques in accordance with the teachings of the benevolent fatherly Leader and under his minute care. Today they all keep the red flower of revolution in bloom as continuers of the revolution and as the nuclei and precious cadres of our Party at the outpost of national defence and on all fronts of socialist construction.

Indeed, the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School is the bosom of the love of the benevolent fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and a fine school training revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader.

Kim Gyong Ho

Students of the school consolidate the knowledge they have learned, at the well-appointed laboratory



The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party and various public organizations issued a joint statement proposing to south Korean political parties and public organizations to hold a joint conference of political parties and public organizations of the north and the south.

Follows the full text of the joint statement:

JOINT STATEMENT

The north-south joint statement made public simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul on July 4 demonstrated the firm determination of our nation to shape its destiny by itself and brought an epoch-making phase in the struggle of our people for national reunification.

With the publication of the north-south joint statement as an occasion, the interest of the masses in national reunification is growing as never before and a tendency toward peaceful reunification is rising rapidly.

Not only the people but also the political and public circles of south Korea call for carrying into practice the north-south joint statement at the earliest date, and there is a strong demand that the way for north-south negotiation and dialogue should not be confined to the authorities in power or specific persons alone but be paved broadly, embracing all circles and strata, all parties and groupings. Especially, some politicians repeatedly expressed their wish to visit Pyongyang at an early date for mutilateral dialogue between the north and the south.

And voices are raised demanding that the "state of emergency" be lifted and, at the same time, the "anti-communist law" and "national security law" be abrogated, the freedom of discussion on the question of reunification be ensured and the cause of reunification be promoted on a democratic basis, reflecting the will of the broad masses.

We positively appreciate all these developments and warmly support and welcome the reasonable demand and efforts of the south Korean people and personages of various circles for the acceleration of the reunification of the country.

Now our national cause finds itself in the period of a new turn and many questions confront us to be settled promptly.

There are, indeed, many questions to be solved, ranging from the question of rejecting the interference of outside forces and putting an end to reliance upon outside forces on the principle of national self-determination, relaxing the tension and creating favourable conditions to attain the peaceful, democratic reunification of the country, removing the mistrust between the north and the south and achieving great national unity to the question of realizing north-south interchanges and cooperation, relieving the unemployed and ensuring the stabilized life of the working people with concerted efforts.

All these important and pressing questions will not be solved of their own accord merely because an agreement was reached on the three principles of national reunification and the north-south joint statement was made public.

The pro-U.S., pro-Japanese traitors to the nation and the reactionary elements who fear more than anything else the national unity and the reunification of the country are maintaining the fascist ruling system and trampling underfoot democracy in south Korea and continuously barring the road to reunification, undermining the ideal of the north-south joint statement. The U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression who dislike the reunification of our country are also hampering overtly and covertly the independent solution of the Korean question.

The prevailing situation demands us to embody the lofty ideal of democracy to mobilize the nation-wide strength of all the patriotic parties, groupings and people of all strata and thus frustrate the obstructive manoeuvres of the reactionary forces at home and abroad and powerfully promote the cause of reunification.

The great national cause of the country's reunification cannot be accomplished by the efforts of a few specific persons alone. Not only the authorities in power but also the workers, peasants and intellectuals— the absolute majority of the nation— and all other people should participate in this cause and the work of the North-South Coordination Committee and the Red Cross talks should be pushed forward. At the same time, all the parties and groupings representing the interests of all strata should exert every effort to accomplish the cause of reunification. Only by giving full play to democracy to fully reflect the will of the masses of the people and mobilizing all the patriotic forces, can all the obstacles lying in the way of reunification be overcome and the reunification question be solved in a peaceful way by the internal force of the nation.

At this moment when all the people loving the country and the nation are called on more urgently than ever to turn out as one, the missions of all the political parties and public organizations embracing all strata in the north and south have become really momentous.

At this grave historic juncture, considering it to be a bounden duty we assumed before the nation to devote all our efforts to the work for maximum acceleration of the reunification of the country, we sincerely propose to all the political parties and public organizations of south Korea to hold a Joint Conference of All Political Parties and Public Organizations of the North and the South.

In view of the prevailing situation, this Conference should be convened as soon as possible and its detailed agenda, date and venue may be decided through mutual consultation.

To this end, we consider it necessary for the representatives of all political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to have bilateral or multilateral contacts at any place convenient to both sides.

We are ready to come in touch with representatives of the political parties and public organizations of south Korea at any time with a view to arranging a Joint Conference.

Convinced that the political parties and public organizations of south Korea aspiring after the independent, peaceful reunification of the country will stand together with us in the van of the nation-wide patriotic movement to end the division of the nation and promote national reunification, we hope a positive response to our proposal for negotiation.

We also believe that the two ruling authorities of the north and the south which have already opened the road of dialogue and solemnly promised to the whole nation to honestly implement all the agreed points of the north-south joint statement should ensure adequate conditions necessary for convening a Joint Conference of the North and the South.

THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY
THE CHONDOIST CHONGU PARTY
THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND
THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHER LAND
THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF KOREA
THE UNION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKING PEOPLE OF KOREA
THE LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH OF KOREA
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION
THE KOREAN BUDDHISTS FEDERATION
THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF LITERARY AND ART UNIONS OF KOREA
THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF KOREA
THE KOREAN JOURNALISTS UNION
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS ASSOCIATION
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC SCIENTISTS ASSOCIATION
THE KOREAN STUDENTS COMMITTEE

Pyongyang, August 19, 1972

Thought of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG on the Building of the Mass Party and Its Brilliant Embodiment

The founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of the Korean people and the general staff of the Korean revolution, and its consolidation and development are the brilliant embodiment of the outstanding thought and theory on Party building of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and the Leader of our Party, and the great fruition of his wise leadership.

One of the important things in the thought and theory on Party building advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is the creative thought on the building of a mass Party. This thought had been maintained by him from the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was fully embodied in the building of our Party after liberation.

Advancing the policy of Party building soon after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Korean Communist Party must in no way be an organization for a few Communists. It must be a mass political party which is deeply rooted in workers, peasants and the broad segments of other working masses. It must become the seasoned general staff of revolution which organizes and leads the building of new Korea. Therefore we must expand the Party ranks rapidly with those excellent people from among the workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals, who will fight devotedly for the working masses' interests and play a most positive, vanguard role in establishing a democratic, sovereign and independent state." ("On Building of the Party, State and Armed Force in the Liberated Fatherland," Korean ed., pp. 6-7.)

It is a lawful requirement of the development of the Party itself that the Marxist-Leninist Party embraces the best, advanced elements of the working class, toiling peasants and working intellectuals in its ranks to expand and strengthen them, takes root deep among the broad popular masses in an organized way and keeps close contact with them.

The Marxist-Leninist Party should firmly build the class position of the working class and maintain its leading position and leading role, and should actively admit the advanced elements of the working masses into its ranks and rally around itself all sections of the masses having interests in the revolution strictly in accordance with the class line and the mass line. Only then can the Party maintain its class character and, at the same time, become a strong revolutionary party having close ties of kinship with the broad masses and enhance its fighting efficiency and leading role.

It is the fundamental requirement of the building of the Marxist-Leninist Party as a mass political party to actively admit the advanced elements of the working masses into the party firmly maintaining the working class character of the party and to strengthen and develop it into a strong, militant party rooted firmly among the broad working masses in an organized way. If we deviate from the class principle of the working class and dissolve the party into the masses or fall into the narrow-minded close-doorism and do not admit the advanced elements of the working masses into the Party actively, it will run counter to the fundamental requirements of the building of a Marxist-Leninist party as a mass political party.

The building of a mass party poses itself as an urgent problem not only for the development of the Party itself but also for the development of the revolution in our times. In most countries of the world today, the broad working masses including the working class are taking an active part in the revolutionary struggle for their national and class emancipation and their aspiration for socialism and communism is increasing beyond measure.

In the countries like our country in which the normal development of capitalism had been retarded under the imperialist yoke, the petty-producers including the peasants make up the absolute majority in the composition of population as compared with the working class and their anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit is

strong, it is a common requirement to build a mass political party embracing the advanced elements of broad working masses — the working class, peasants and intellectuals—on the principle of firmly maintaining the working class character of the party.

The peculiarity of the development of our Party which had guided the power as soon as it was founded and the revolutionary situation of our country in which the struggle for winning over the masses was acute owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, its aggressive policy and the country's split, raised the building of a mass party as an urgent task the solution of which brooked not a moment's delay. Under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionaries manoeuvred viciously to split the revolutionary forces and to disintegrate the unity in action of the working masses, it was of decisive significance for the victory of revolution to build a strong mass party capable of guiding the entire working masses in a unified way.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the specific condition of the building of our Party and the requirement of the development of the revolution, and paved a unique path for building a mass political party admitting in its ranks the advanced elements not only of the working class but also of the other broad working masses from the first days of the founding of the Party. On the basis of the organizational and ideological preparation for founding the Party personally made by him in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he founded, first of all, the Communist Party, the vanguard detachment of the working class and increased the core ranks of Communists. And as its ranks increased he developed it into the Workers' Party, a united political party of the working masses, without delay.

The development of the Communist Party into the Workers' Party was an epoch-making event of especially great significance in the building of a mass party in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Workers' Party is the organized vanguard detachment of the Korean working masses, made up of best, advanced elements of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals with the working class, the main force of our nation, as its core." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 172.)

Reorganization of the Communist Party into the Workers' Party made it possible for our Party to rapidly develop into a mass political party embracing broadly peasants and intellectuals with the working class as its core, remove the danger of splitting the working masses and ensure its monolithic leadership over them, and thus consolidate the revolutionary forces greatly.

It is a law-governed requirement arising in the whole course of the development of the Marxist-Leninist Party to steadily expand the Party ranks among the broad working masses.

As the revolution and construction develop in depth, the consciousness and organization of the masses are enhanced still further and the ranks of the advanced elements who devote themselves to the cause of socialism and communism expand steadily. And as the democratic and socialist change and transformation of the society are deepened, the socio-economic position of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals comes closer and a lot of changes take place in the social status of the people. Especially, as the construction of socialism and communism is accelerated on a full scale and the course of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is quickened after the establishment of the socialist system, the political and ideological unity of the popular masses is further cemented day after day.

Under such condition, if a party is to successfully organize and lead revolution and construction, it should steadily expand its ranks and take deeper root into the masses and increase its fighting efficiency in every way.

Having penetrated deep into the objective requirement of the revolutionary development of our country, the class relations and the preparedness of the masses, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the Left close-doorist deviation revealed in the growth of the Party ranks was overcome in good time and the Party ranks were constantly expanded.

The Leader also combined closely the quantitative growth of the Party ranks with its qualitative consolidation, and thus made it possible to successfully build a revolutionary and militant mass party.

How to combine the quantitative growth of the Party ranks with its qualitative consolidation is a problem of principle arising in the building of a mass party.

For the Party to play its role fully as a militant vanguard, it must educate the broad working masses in a revolutionary way and admit in its ranks the advanced elements from among them to steadily expand its ranks.

At the same time, if the Party is to keep its working class character and firmly adhere to the Marxist-Leninist principle, it must cement its ranks qualitatively. If the Party rejects its class character and converts itself into any superclass one, only stressing its mass character, it may lose its nature as the vanguard and organized detachment of the working class and be converted into a reformist party, an opportunist party. On the contrary, if the party shuts its door and does not draw advanced elements

from among the broad working masses into its ranks, only giving an importance to its purity, it will become an impotent existence divorced from the masses and will be unable to play a guiding role over the revolution and construction.

Only by closely combining the quantitative growth of the Party ranks with its qualitative consolidation, it can be strengthened and developed as a revolutionary and militant mass party.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has consistently held fast to the principle of closely combining the quantitative expansion of the Party ranks with its qualitative consolidation while strictly guarding against all sorts of Right and "Left" deviations that might appear in the building of a mass party.

It presents itself as an especially important question in the building of a mass party to bring up and expand the nuclei of the party cell.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is our invariable organizational line to train the nuclei of the cells constantly while building up a mass party." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 599.)

By the nuclei we mean those party members who are aware of communist truth and capable of holding to the road of revolution without vacillating, the competent Communists who are firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, infinitely loyal to the Leader and capable of determinedly adhering to the Party principles in any adversity and skilfully organizing and mobilizing the masses to the implementation of the party policies.

The Marxist-Leninist Party itself is a detachment formed with the advanced elements of the working people. But, it is inevitable that even in the Party its members vary in the level of their ideological consciousness and abilities. Particularly in the early days of its development into a united party of the working masses the gap of the Party members in preparedness is the bigger because the Party accepts not a few people who are not equipped fully with communist consciousness. Therefore, to firmly build up the communist nuclei in the Party and expand its ranks is a decisive guarantee for maintaining consistently the working-class character of the Party and steadfastly adhering to the Marxist-Leninist principles in all spheres of the Party activities. It is also the most effective way for enhancing the quality of the whole Party members as revolutionaries and the fighting efficiency of the Party by strengthening the education of the Party members through the Party nuclei.

It is an important way of strengthening the Party qualitatively to temper the Party spirit of the whole Party members while firmly building up the strongpoint of the Party nuclei and constantly expanding its nuclear ranks.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the training of the Party spirit of the Party members as the primary task in the Party work and saw to it that it was firmly adhered to in the whole period of the development of our Party.

The original thought and theory on the building of a mass party newly advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung have displayed a great vitality in the strengthening and development of our Party. Thanks to the embodiment of his original thought and theory, our Party has grown up into the powerful revolutionary ranks and has developed into the mass political party full of revolutionary mettle, which is firmly rooted among the broad working masses and skilfully organizes and mobilizes them to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Today our Party ranks have been firmly built up with the revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the Leader, with the revolutionaries, the progressive fighters who were brought up and steeled in the struggles against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism, in the struggle for the democratic and socialist revolutions and amidst socialist construction and the grand march of the great Chollima movement. And firmly rallied around our Party are the revolutionary people who were awakened and steeled in the crucible of the severe revolutionary struggle, the heroic people who are filled with a firm resolve to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism along the road indicated by the Party.

Invincible are our revolutionary ranks which are marching forward firmly rallied around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with him as the only centre and they are a decisive guarantee for all victories.

The original theory on the building of a mass Party advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the valuable successes achieved in the struggle for carrying it into practice make a great contribution to developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory regarding the Party-building and enriching the practical experiences of the international communist movement.

The Essential of Party Work Is Work with Men

On a rich store of experience accumulated in the course of triumphantly leading the Korean revolution for nearly half a century, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, has given a full scientific exposition of the theoretical and practical problems arising from the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

He, above all, formulated that the essential of Party work is work with men, and thus laid the cornerstone of the work of the Marxist-Leninist Party. His formulation is, indeed, of immortal, classical importance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The essential of Party work is work with men. In other words, Party work is precisely an organizational and political work with people for arming cadres, Party members and the masses with one ideology and will and rallying them closely around the Party and for organizing and mobilizing them to the implementation of the Party's policies." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 142.)

In this teaching Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, gives a new scientific definition of the purpose, contents and essence of the work of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and elucidates an original, outstanding idea that the essential of Party work is work with people — work with cadres, Party members and masses.

The aim of building a Party, as the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches, lies not merely in creating it but in uniting classes and the masses by one ideology and organizing and mobilizing them to the successful carrying out of the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, defined the inner-Party work and the Party leadership over the administrative and economic work as the contents of the Party work and made it clear that the two kinds of work are aimed, after all, to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks.

The two kinds of work, the inner-Party work and the Party leadership over administrative and economic work, make people their objects and are conducted by men.

The inner-Party work is a work to firmly build up the Party organizationally and ideologically, constantly expand and strengthen its ranks and properly guide and mobilize its organizations so that it may fully perform its militant functions as a Marxist-Leninist Party; it is the work with Party members, the work with cadres and the work with Party cells and Party committees. The Party leadership over administrative and economic work is also the work with producer masses who take part in transforming nature and society and remoulding people, and with functionaries in political, economic, military, educational, cultural and all other domains.

Therefore, the Party work and the Party leadership over administrative and economic work are unthinkable without the work with people—the organizational and political work of educating, uniting, organizing and mobilizing cadres, Party members and masses.

This shows that only when the Party conducts its work with main stress on work with men can it do well both the work of building it up into an iron militant party and the work of pushing ahead with the revolution and construction, and thereby accomplish its historical mission splendidly.

The original idea expounded for the first time by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, on putting the main stress of Party work on the work with men is a great idea which has marked a radical turn in the practical activity of the Marxist-Leninist Party and the development of the theory on Party work.

The idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidates the objects and essence of Party work most correctly, and thereby shows the right methods of thoroughly eliminating all wrong viewpoints on and attitude towards Party work and organizing and conducting Party work so as to fully accord with the character and mission of the Marxist-Leninist Party and contribute to carrying out its political duty and revolutionary task.

The clear understanding and definition of the objects and essence of Party work provides a cardinal starting-point for effectively doing Party work. The objects and essence of Party work determine its scope and contents and the results of the practical activities of the Party.

If a Party has a wrong understanding of the objects and essence of its work, it is liable to do not its proper work of educating, uniting and mobilizing people but the administrative and economic work or reduce Party work to mere technical and bussiness affairs; if Party work is reduced to an administrative and business affair, the Party will, in its method of work, too, resort not to the Party method with emphasis on persuasion and education but to the method of getting things done

by issuing orders, the bureaucratic work method of shouting commands and issuing orders. If the Party neglects or fails to do the organizational and political work with men, which is the essential requirement of Party work, and occupies itself one-sidedly with economic and technical work, it may cause confusion both to its own development and to the fulfilment of its revolutionary cause and bring about an irreparable consequence.

Therefore, the Marxist-Leninist Party which has taken power and carries on the socialist revolution and socialist construction, should correctly define the objects and essence of Party work and thoroughly overcome the tendency to reduce Party work to a technical and business affair. This is a very important question of principle in strengthening and developing the Party and carrying out the revolution and construction successfully.

For the first time in history, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, made a classical formulation of the essential of Party work and gave a correct definition of the objects and essence of Party work, and thereby drew a distinct demarcation line between Party work and administrative and economic work and enabled the Party to steadily develop its work in depth, fulfilling its mission faithfully.

The original idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on Party work, work with men, is of very great significance in further developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on Party work and putting it on a solid scientific basis.

With the clarification of the objects and essence of Party work, the main contents of the theoretical system of Party construction—the principles of formation of Party organizations and Party activities, contents of Party work with various objects, the Party leadership over administrative and economic work, the method and style of Party work and all other problems—have been newly elucidated scientifically and theoretically and systematized perfectly.

Especially, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, defined anew the work with people as the work with cadres, the work with Party members and the work with masses according to its objects, gave a detailed exposition of the principles and methods of work with various objects, and thereby turned the entire Party into a Party that functions vibrantly like a living organism.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into full account the important position held by cadres in the revolution and construction, advanced the idea on laying main stress on work with cadres and thus made it possible to strengthen the basic nuclear forces of the Party, the commanding personnel of the revolution who directly organize and guide the implementation of the lines and policies of the Party.

He also newly expounded that the basis of Party construction lies precisely in improving the Party life of Party members and at the same time, advanced the thought on enhancing the role of Party cells and the Party committees at all levels to improve the work with cadres and the work with Party members. He thereby made all Party members act properly according to the organizational principles of the Party and turned the whole Party into a powerful militant organization.

The original idea, theory and line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on combining the class line and the mass line properly and raising the role of working people's organizations rendered it possible to lead steadfastly the revolution and construction to victory by firmly building up the class positions of our revolution and winning over the broad sections of the masses.

The great Leader founded the idea of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party, and thus newly formulated the basic principles, the cornerstone, of the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party and advanced the original thought on the essential of Party work. This, indeed, is a valuable contribution to further developing, enriching and comprehensively systematizing the theory of Party work to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist Party in every way.

The idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the essential of Party work is work with men is based on the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist mass viewpoint and the basic stand of the Communists towards the social revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We make revolution for the interests of the masses of people. Our aim of the socialist revolution is to liquidate the exploiting system and build a new society where the entire people can live well.

"It is impossible to build only by ourselves a paradise where all people can enjoy a free, happy, decent life. If we are to fight for the people we must rely on the strength of the people themselves. It is impossible to win victory in the revolution without uniting the people and mobilizing them. This is why our Party asks all functionaries to have a revolutionary mass viewpoint of always relying on the masses in doing work and mobilizing them properly."

The Communists' such viewpoint on and attitude towards people are based on the unshakable conviction that the masses of the people make history and all precious material and cultural wealth is created by the labour of the working people and, accordingly, the whole mankind's ideal of developing society and building an earthly paradise can not be realized without relying on the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the popular masses.

These fundamentally run counter to all kinds of reactionary views of disregarding the role of people in social revolution and development of production and regarding them as a mere appendage to modern machinery and absolutizing the might of science and technology.

From the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint on the popular masses, the Communists make an iron rule in all their activities of the revolutionary mass line of always finding themselves in the midst of the masses to teach them and learn from them, believing in the inexhaustible strength of the masses and bringing their revolutionary zeal into full play to carry out the revolutionary tasks.

Therefore, the Communists and the Marxist-Leninist Party, their political organization, lay the main stress of their work on work with men. The activities of the Communists and Party work are quite out of the question without work with men.

The original thought of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the essential of Party work is work with men is also based on a scientific analysis of the nature of the Party itself.

The Party is literally an organization of people who are resolved to fight to attain the common aim. The mission of the Marxist-Leninist Party, the revolutionary party of the working class, is to fight for translating into reality the ideology of its leader and winning the victory of revolution and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our aim of founding the Party is, in the last analysis, to rally the people who have the same ideas as ours, reunify the fatherland, achieve the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and build socialism and communism."

The Party can fulfil its basic mission only when it conducts well work with the people forming it, that is, its members, and arms them firmly with its ideas, the ideas of its leader, and properly organizes and mobilizes them to the struggle for their carrying out.

That is to say, the Marxist-Leninist Party can discharge its mission with credit only when it well conducts work with men to make all Party members act as one in accordance with its organizational principles, and rally the broad masses closely around itself and let all its members and the masses strive voluntarily to carry out the revolutionary ideas of its leader and their embodiment, its lines and policies.

The Party of the working class has its inherent characteristics distinct from all other organizations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Party is not an ordinary organization; it is the highest form of organization of the working class, and an organization that leads all other organizations of the working class." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 17.)

A specific feature of the Party distinct from all other organizations of the working class lies in the fact that it is an organization performing a leading function.

The Marxist-Leninist Party is the highest form of organization among all the organizations of the working class and the general staff of the revolution exercising political leadership over all the other organizations under the system of proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, the Party is not the direct executor of administrative and economic work but plays the role of a political leader who gives a unified guidance to other organizations of the working class which directly carry out the tasks in political, economic, cultural and military and all other domains.

This sharply distinguishes Party work from administrative and economic work and is the very reason why Party work must be work with people.

If a Party does not perform its guiding function, the function of doing organizational and political work, as a political leader but directly does the work of administrative and economic organs in their stead or occupies itself only with technical and business affairs, the distinctions between Party work and administrative and economic work will become obscure and Party work will be reduced to administrative and technical work, and administrative and economic work, too, can neither follow the right political direction nor be conducted properly.

Only when Party work is conducted with main stress on work with men is it possible to attain a firm unity on the basis of the Party's monolithic ideological system, rally the masses around the Party to build up the revolutionary forces solidly and solve successfully all problems of strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically and securing Party leadership over the revolution and construction.

Indeed, the original idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the essential of Party work is work with men is the most scientific and revolutionary idea on Party building which is based on the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint on the role of the popular masses in the development of history and in social revolution and on a profound analysis of the intrinsic nature of the Party itself.

This idea of Party building newly expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung. the great Leader of revolution, has marked a signal progress in the work of our Party.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader our Party energetically strove to convert Party work into work with men and thus brought about a revolutionary turn in establishing a well-arranged system of Party work and operating it positively so as to equip the cadres, Party members and masses with the monolithic ideology of the Party and revolutionize and working-classize them and in performing the leading fúnction of the Party in the revolution and construction.

As a result, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in ideology, will and action which the Korean Communists had wanted to see so much has been brilliantly achieved on the basis of the great ideological system of *Juche* and the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society has been forcefully promoted. Party leadership over the revolutionary struggle and constructive work has been intensified and the role of the Party organizations as steersman in economic work enhanced, with the result that steady upswing and continued innovations have taken place on all fronts of socialist construction.

Guided by the great and original idea on Party building of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that Party work should be conducted with main stress on work with men, we will thoroughly convert Party work into work with men, and thereby successfully carry out the programmatic tasks set by the historic Fifth Congress of our Party before the field of Party work and more energetically expedite the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Important Event in Alleviating Sufferings of Separated Compatriots and Promoting the Cause of Reunification

The first session of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society opened on August 30, 1972, in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of revolution, amid the keen interest of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The full-dress talks of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides are to discuss and decide upon their agenda-items which were confirmed at the preliminary talks — inquiring the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in north and south, ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results, free visits and free meetings between them, free correspondence between them, reunion of the family members dispersed in north and south and other humanitarian matters.

The full-dress talks between the two Red Cross organizations are an important national event in discussing the urgent problem of mitigating the sufferings of the separated compatriots and taking practical measures to this end and in laying a stepping-stone for the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

As everyone knows, the full-dress talks opened as a result of the successful conclusion of the preliminary talks which had been held for nearly one year from September last year. The preliminary talks of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides which had 25 sessions of the preliminary talks and 10-odd rounds of the working-level talks discussed and confirmed the date, place, agenda-items, composition of the delegations and procedures of the full-dress talks in conformity with the desire of the nation and the specific conditions of our country, and laid a foundation for holding the full-dress talks with the right orientation and clear-cut goal.

This success in the preliminary talks owes to the compatriotic, humanitarian stand of our side and its sincere efforts.

It is widely known to the world that our side has exerted sincere and active efforts for the smooth progress of the preliminary talks and their success: our side always made proposals full of compatriotic love for mitigating extensively the sufferings of the compatriots from the division; in case the other side put an obstacle in the way of the talks our side took a generous attitude; it initiated the working-level talks which are a good way for solving the questions posed; it suggested the participation of advisors in the full-dress talks to secure extensive cooperation of north and south Koreans in solving the questions raised before the full-dress talks.

There were opposite views and assertions and twists and turns in the course of the preliminary talks. But, thanks to the just stand and sincere efforts on the part of our side for alleviating the sufferings of compatriots as soon as possible and laying a stepping-stone for the reunification of the country, the difficulty was overcome and at last the delegates of the two sides came to have the full-dress talks.

The opening of the full-dress talks of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides on the basis of the achievements of the preliminary talks is indeed a happy and auspicious event of great importance for the entire Korean people.

Our people warmly congratulate the full-dress talks which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and extend their positive support and encouragement to their righteous work for lessening the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots.

The peoples of all countries in the world who are desirous of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea express their joy over the opening of the full-dress talks and support their just work.

The successful preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and the opening of the full-dress talks as their result are a brilliant victory of the line of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the independent reunification of the country set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a precious fruition of his wise guidance of our Party and people for its implementation. In particular, the published north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the Leader was an important guarantee for the successful preliminary talks.

In the first days of the country's division the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the correctest line of national reunification, embodying the great *Juche* idea, and has ever since devoted his all to its materialization.

The Leader set forth a fair line and concrete ways for reunifying the country peacefully by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces in accordance with the principle of national self-determination, and has wisely led our Party, Government and the entire people to the struggle for their implementation.

Particularly in his celebrated August 6 speech, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the internal and external situation developing in favour of our people's cause of reunification, and advanced positive measures for saving the country and an epochal proposal for north-south negotiations, in order to promote an early accomplishment of the great national cause of reunification.

Indeed, the outstanding line of national reunification clarified by the Leader in his August 6 speech was an epoch-making line which started a historic turn in dispelling misunderstanding and distrust and attaining a great national unity and thus achieving the cause of the reunification of the country by opening wide the door of extensive dialogue and negotiations between north and south for overcoming the difficulty in the way of reunification.

The line of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic August 6 speech enjoyed the unanimous support of the entire people of north and south Korea and broad world public and gave a great impetus to the movement for peaceful reunification in south Korea. This obliged the south Korean authorities, which had opposed all dialogues and contact between north and south, to come out to the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

By faithfully following the wise line of the Leader on solving the internal affairs of the nation through the dialogue and contact between north and south, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea brought the preliminary talks to a successful conclusion and paved the way to the full-dress talks.

The preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and their success are a precious fruition of the August 6 speech.

The exchange of an agreement adopted at the first session of the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The preliminary talks arranged as a result of the August 6, 1971 speech made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to a close and the first session of the full-dress talks opened in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, one year after the speech. This makes the Korean people deeply realize once again the justness and indestructible vitality of the line of the country's reunification advanced by the Leader and fills their hearts with a confidence that the glorious new dawn of national reunification is breaking.

The full-dress talks held at a time when the whole land of three thousand *ri* is bubbling over with fresh enthusiasm for reunification owing to the publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are of weighty significance in the life of the Korean people and in the promotion of the cause of national reunification.

If the full-dress talks come to a successful conclusion along the orientation and goal confirmed by the preliminary talks, free correspondence and free visits will be realized between the family members and relatives dispersed in north and south and the reunion of the family members torn apart in north and south will be achieved in accordance with their free will.

With the opening of the full-dress talks, the delegations of the two Red Cross organizations, advisors representing political and public circles, suite and newsmen of the two sides have become able to travel between Pyongyang and Seoul, pulling down the barriers between north and south, and sit at a table. This will make positive contribution to dispelling the cold sentiments between north and south and attaining a national unity and to promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The expectations and concern of the entire Korean people and the world people for the full-dress talks are mounting higher and higher and the talks have a really weighty and honourable task to be fulfilled.

With regard to the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the two sides, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The entire people in north and south Korea are very glad that such contact between the north and the south has been materialized, though belatedly, and are unanimous in expressing the hope that the talks pave the sure way for pulling down the barriers between the north and the south and materializing the peaceful reunification of the country." ("New Year Address," Eng. ed., p. 17.)

The entire compatriots unanimously hope that the full-dress talks will contribute to alleviating extensively the sufferings of the separated compatriots and accelerating national reunification.

It is not only one stratum or a few people but the whole nation that suffer from the division.

The delegates of the two sides should speedily conclude the discussion of the agenda-items with the warm compatriotic love and the lofty humanitarian spirit, to deliver compatriots extensively from the sufferings caused by the split as soon as possible. By so doing, they should pave the practical way of free travel and free correspondence between the compatriots who are undergoing untold sufferings unable to meet each other and know whether their dear ones are alive or dead, torn apart in north and south for 27 years and should enable the dispersed family members to reunite according to their free will to lead a harmonious life.

To fulfil their mission of relieving the sufferings of the compatriots from the split, the two Red Cross organizations should take part in the discussion of the agenda-items of the full-dress talks from the humanitarian stand and from the patriotic stand of contributing to national reunification.

The split of the country is the source of all sufferings and misfortunes our nation is undergoing. Without ending the national split and reunifying the country our nation cannot free themselves from the misfortunes and sufferings.

The idea of humanitarianism cannot be realized without the accomplishment of the reunification cause. This is a conclusion drawn from the reality of the divided country and the common belief of our nation.

The delegates of the two Red Cross organizations should feel pain from the sufferings of our compatriots from the split, display fully the lofty spirit of valuing the future of the country and the nation to bring the full-dress talks to a successful conclusion at an early date, and thus contribute to laying a stepping-stone for national reunification.

The difference of views will be narrowed and common denominators found and a fine fruit brought forth if the delegates of the two sides sincerely discuss the questions from the stand of compatriotic love and the national stand.

Experiences have already showed this.

If the two Red Cross organizations are to successfully discharge the mission of the full-dress talks, they should rely on the extensive support of all parties, groupings and people of all strata in north and south Korea and receive their active assistance.

It conforms to the basic principles and mission of the Red Cross which is a mass organization embracing all sections of the people transcending political views and religion and which fulfils its tasks in reliance on the support and cooperation of all fields concerned and the broad public and masses; it will be a reliable guarantee for the success of the full-dress talks.

To bring the full-dress talks to a successful conclusion at an early date is the solemn demand of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification and is the inviolable demand of humanitarianism advocated by the Red Cross. It is also the unanimous demand of the whole nation eagerly thirsting for national reunification.

We consider that the Red Cross organizations of the two sides and the political parties, groupings and all sections of people in north and south should do their best to bring the full-dress talks to a successful conclusion, transcending the ideology and ideal.

Our side will bend all its sincere efforts so that the full-dress talks can fulfil their mission of alleviating the sufferings of the separated compatriots and laying a stepping-stone for national reunification.

The south Korean side should also make sincere efforts, together with us, for the successful full-dress talks.

We hope that the people of the whole world who value justice and humanitarianism will render more active support and encouragement to the work of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society and to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Innovations in Construction at Metallurgical Giant

Some time ago I visited the construction site of modern converter steel and rolling shops at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant in the northern region of our country. The building of these shops was in rapid progress.

The builders there were striving hard to complete the shops as soon as possible to contribute to equipping better our industry and increasing its independency and thus speedily developing the productive forces of the country in accordance with the programmatic task set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The vast Nongpo plain was a forest of big iron pillars and bulky concrete structures.

The face of the construction site changed every day. A large group of building machines— heavily-loaded lorries, excavators, large cranes— were busily working in close cooperation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Reconstruction and expansion projects will be carried out in our metallurgical plants, including the building of new steel and rolling shops in the Kim Chaek Iron Works, to further expand and consolidate the bases of our country's ferrous metallurgy."

True to the programmatic instruction of the fatherly Leader on building the big bases of independent, modern metallurgical industry, the builders there had erected coke oven No. 3 in a little over a year in the wake of the reconstruction and expansion of two big blast furnaces and construction of a sintering furnace, a bessemer converter and two middle-sized blast furnaces and other important production facilities. In high spirits they had displayed in these projects, they were working heart and soul for the earlier completion of construction, manifesting collective heroism and boldness.

Chief engineer in charge of building work whom I met at the construction site said that they undertook such a large-scale steel base construction project for the first time, and continued:

"This construction site can be said a ground for testing the boldness, wisdom and resourcefulness of us working class infinitely loyal to the fatherly Leader. It is because our role is very great in translating into reality as early as possible the far-reaching plan of the fatherly Leader to turn the Kim Chaek Iron Works into a large modern metallurgical centre."

Busy directing the cares of the state as he is, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has asked from time to time how the project is in progress, taught in concrete terms the direction and ways for the construction, and saw that a number of big building machines were sent to the builders doing arduous labour. Not only that. He has also tackled knotty problems one by one for them for the speedy completion of the project.

The builders there deem it their highest honour and greatest pride to carry through the Leader's teachings. They, immensely encouraged by his paternal care, have created every day new construction speeds from the first day of the project in high spirits.

The chief engineer told me many moving stories about the struggle the working class there had waged to implement the Leader's instructions.

...It happened when pit foundation of the continuous casting house was laid. They had to concrete the foundation of the pit for the casting house quickly. To do so, the underground water level had to be lowered.

But the water level of that area was rather high. So it was not an easy job to pump out the underground water and lay the pit foundation.

Some people asserted that special pumps should be installed in scores of places around the pit foundation to drain the underground water.

If they should follow this opinion, they would have to ship into the construction site large quantities of equipment, which might require many hands and delay the project indefinitely.

Now they racked their brains to invent another method; they, basing themselves on the experience gained in reconstructing and expanding blast furnaces, worked out a draining method.

This new method was warmly welcomed by the Party organization and it was introduced without delay.

A pump equipment was installed by one corner of the excavated pit foundation, a flume dug and a dredger led in there.

Hot draining operation went on day and night. The scheduled period of drainage was shortened by a half and the concrete foundation was laid successfully.

Such innovation was effected also in assembling big iron skeletons for the converter steel shop.

The June 11 shock brigade could not instal many machines on the construction site as the foundation had to be concreted. So the brigade made a good use of a crane and other heavy-duty building machines installed around it, with the result that they succeeded in raising labour productivity seven times by assembling 80 tons of iron pillars, 120 tons at maximum, a day on an average.

Each pillar consisting of three parts was to be joined on the ground, but the brigade members assembled each pillar in the air. Their boldness accelerated greatly the construction of the converter steel shop.

Listening to chief engineer in charge of building work, I made for the construction site of the well for casting house No. I. There builders were rushing the assembling of steel bars for concrete structure of tens of thousands of cubic metres.

The members of the twice Chollima steeplejack workteam were busily working on high iron towers, moving from place to place like an acrobat. They said that they had finished the day's quotas before noon and would carry out their daily assignments at 250 per cent by the end of the day without difficulty.

In this way the constructors were putting into reality with credit their determination to fulfil the yearly plan before October 10 and exceed by the end of this year the production level of the end of 1973 envisaged in the current Six-Year Plan.

They were all afire with the resolve to help increase markedly the output of steel, augment the assortment and size of rolled stock considerably and develop swiftly the production of metal products of the second stage processing in the near future so as to increase supply of various ferrous metals needed for national economic development and technical revolution.

The twilight waned already, but the construction site seethed with higher spirits of builders; the sky above the construction site was dazzlingly bright with welding sparks and lauder became the roar of heavy-duty building machines.

I pictured the metallurgical base in the northern region further replenished thanks to the vigorous labour struggle of these builders and the brighter morrow when the country will become a more prosperous and advanced and stronger socialist industrial state. With such a conviction and pride I left the construction site.

Kim Mun Ho

Taking the Oil-stained Hand of a Worker

June 23, 1958.

That day the workers of the Pukjung Machine Plant were enraptured at the news that Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader, was coming to their plant.

How much they had longed to see the Premier!

Excited with joy, Comrade Chang Ryong Ok rushed to her work place early in the morning to keep it, in and out, neat and clean.

Machines had been polished dazzling by the workers on the night shifts, but did not comfort her eyes. And she polished them with all care, thinking that the Premier would soon see them.

When Comrade Ryong Ok was lost in cleaning a machine with a cloth, cheers of *manse* (hurrah) suddenly burst forth outside. The next instant the Premier was already coming into her work place.

He first looked at Comrade Ryong Ok's machine at the entrance, and came right up to her. He then kindly asked what was her name.

As she answered, he said good morning to her and offered his hand.

In spite of herself, she dropped oil-stained cloth from her hand to the ground.

Quite puzzled, she rubbed her oil-stained hands feverishly against the trousers of her workclothes.

Watching this, Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"Don't mind. Never mind about that. Let me grasp your hands as they are...."** And he warmly clasped her hand covered all over with oil. Her eyes were wet with tears. Boundless emotion took possession of her.

The Premier, her hand in his, said to accompanying cadres: **"Look here. What a great thing this small hand does!"** His face beamed with a smile of satisfaction. He then gave her another warmer grip, and asked affectionately:

"What grade-worker!"

"Fourth-grade worker."

"What school have you finished!"

"I graduated from a technical school."

"What is your father!"

"He is a furnace-builder at the cast steel shop."

"Do you like to work!"

"Yes, I do."

"Good! Do strive to become a skilled worker as soon as possible and then a technician and an engineer...."

So saying, Premier Kim Il Sung patted her on the shoulder many a time. Walking about Comrade Ryong Ok's machine, the Premier told her: **"You should become a fine worker. Nothing is more honourable than to become a worker."**

She stood absent-minded on the spot even after the Premier had gone away from her.

Even the buzzing of machines could hardly reach her ear. She only looked hard at her hand.

"...What a great thing this small hand does!" These words of the Premier rang in her ears. She made up her mind to do more with her hands. After the Premier's visit, Comrade Ryong Ok did her best to put into practice his teaching that she should enhance her technical level and become a fine worker.

Her efforts bore fruit.

She became a sixth-grade worker from a fourth-grade in a little over one year after the Premier's visit. Moreover, she became able to easily process even complex accessories hard to work.

It happened on July 31, 1959, shortly after she became a sixth-grade worker. That day the Premier paid another visit to her work place. At that time she, in her best, was waiting for the Premier's arrival together with her friends, a bouquet in her hand.

The Premier came nearer, talking with the leading functionaries of the factory, and at once recognized Comrade Ryong Ok. He paused before her, and said: **"Can you recognize me!"**

"Yes, I can," she said. "Why shouldn't I know you, dear Premier?"

The Premier laughed heartily patting her on the shoulder.

"Well, are you married, Comrade Ryong Ok!"

She flushed to the roots of her dark hairs.

"Yes, I've got married."

"What's your husband!"

"He is a worker at this factory. He is a turner."

"What grade worker is he!"

"A sixth-grade worker."

"And what about you!"

"I've also become a sixth-grade worker."

Premier Kim Il Sung was quite pleased to hear that she had become a sixth-grade worker, patting her on the hand.

With her hand in his, the Premier asked her in detail about her monthly income and family life. Then, after a little while, he said: **"Now are things going well with the supply of subsidiary foods!"**

"Yes, they are."

The Premier said: **"No, the sea food store often runs out of fresh fish."** Then he continued in a gentle voice, as if to reason with her:

"We should catch more fish to improve the dietary life of the workers and peasants. To do so, you have to make many more thermal and diesel engines for fine vessels."

Comrade Ryong Ok replied that she would never fail to implement the Premier's instruction. Then, the Premier asked:

"Have you joined the Party!"

"Not yet," said she, her head down.

"Work hard and you should become a member of the Workers' Party of Korea without fail," the Premier said, once again patting her on the shoulder, and went off.

The words of the Premier greatly encouraged her.

When she had a low technical skill, the Premier taught her to improve it as early as possible, and now when she became a skilled worker, he told her to try to become a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Ryong Ok worked hard true to the Premier's teaching and joined the glorious Workers' Party of Korea on November 25, 1959. She felt a great pride in having implemented the Premier's instructions and being his soldier.

SINPO—FISHING BASE ON THE EAST COAST

Some time ago I visited Sinpo, a fishing port on the east coast.

Sinpo is known as one of the large bases of the fishing industry of our country. It has a long history in fishing.

In the pre-liberation days most of ships in the port were tiny wooden boats and a few rotten wooden piers were to be seen.

Shabby cottages and straw-mat shacks lined the streets and among them were seen several brick houses of the Japanese ruling apparatuses and capitalists and ship-owners who squeezed the fishermen dry.

But, the wise leadership of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has brought the port great changes.

Today Sinpo has grown into a magnificent, beautiful and modern city, into one of major fishing bases like Wonsan, Soho, Chongjin and many other ports on the east coast.

Now tiny fishing boats are found no longer at this port, but up-to-date vessels of several hundred or several thousand tons conduct coastal and pelagic fishing operations by scientific methods and fishing fleets sail far off to world fishing grounds.

Sinpo catches only in two days as much fish as was caught in a full year under Japanese imperialist rule.

Before liberation this port pickled roe and made liver oil, but today an up-to-date cannery and fish processing plants have risen there to produce various canned and processed goods and even eutrophics out of fishes caught in all seasons, and ship them out to different parts of the country.

A big shipyard has been constructed and turns out up-to-date vessels without difficulty. And there is a ship repairing shop, too.

Sinpo port also boasts of a higher fishery school and courses for training captains and chief engineers, which are producing cadres needed systematically.

Sinpo has made a brilliant development as a fishing port, a large centre of fishing industry; this port is, indeed, an epitome of development of the fisheries in our country which, from a backward, colonial agricultural state, has turned into a socialist industrial state under the wise leadership of the great Leader.

Looking round Sinpo port, I recalled with emotion the following words of the Leader:

"Our country is bounded on three sides by the sea, and there are inexhaustible resources in the sea. Exploitation and utilization of those resources are of great significance in promoting the welfare of our people and improving their living standards."

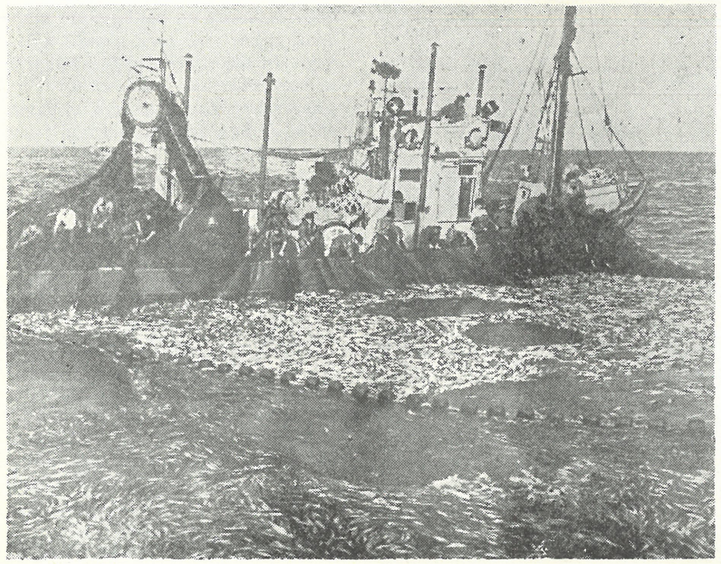
The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who attaches great significance to exploitation of marine resources, has exerted great efforts for the development of fisheries along with other fields of the national economy.

The Leader instructed that workers in fishing industry should establish a scientific fishing system, catch fish all the year round in adjacent waters and in distant and deep seas, build large-size up-to-date vessels by their own efforts to firmly establish the material and technical foundation of the fishing industry, and properly process fish. And he led them to the implementation of his instructions. The Leader, though he was very busy with state affairs, personally visited Sinpo, Ryukdae, Nampo and many other bases of the country to develop the fishing industry.

In October 1953, after the war, the Leader visited the Sinpo district for the first time.

The town, like other areas of our country, was severely destroyed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the war; nothing was left except a few wrecked wooden boats scattered on the vast sandy coast. The situa-

Workers of the Sinpo Fishery conducting fishing operations vigorously to fulfil the Six-Year Plan far ahead of schedule



tion was difficult beyond expression. Then officials in the fishery frankly told the Leader that they were going to reduce the size of their fishery because they had no usable boats and the fish haul was trifling.

As the Leader had long planned to build Sinpo into one of the large bases of the fishing industry of the country, he opposed their opinion and taught that they should rebuild boldly the fishing industry to suit socialism and communism in a modern way, not confining themselves to restoring it to status quo ante. And he thus opened up a radiant vista for the development of the fishing industry of our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened in Sinpo a consultation of fishing workers in the east coastal area in 1968 and gave it personal guidance. Besides, he gave on-the-spot guidance to the Sinpo district on several occasions and saw to it that Sinpo has been converted into a big modern pelagic fishing base, a centre for processing fish and building and repairing large vessels and a base of training cadres in fishery, like many other fishing bases on the east and west coasts.

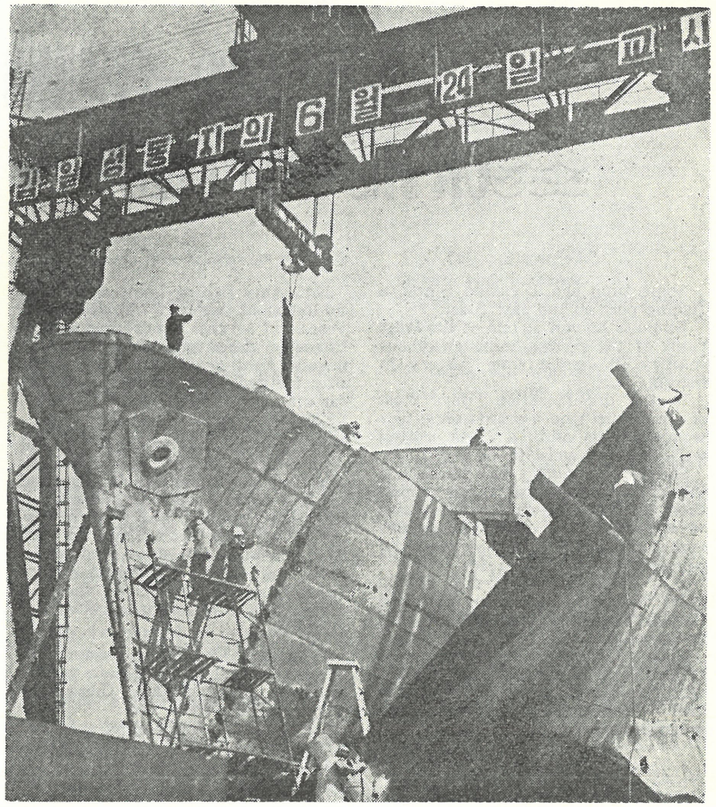
After looking round the modernly-built big warf. I went aboard the big trawler "Unpasan" which demonstrates the might of our independent national economy; this boat is one of the up-to-date vessels built by our efforts, our technique and our materials.

Our country built wooden boats with difficulty in the past, but now constructs several thousand ton-class vessels and dispatches them out to world fishing grounds thanks to the development of the heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its backbone. Thinking of this, I felt my heart swell.

"Under the warm care of the Leader labour and life of the fishermen are, indeed, joyful," said captain of vessel "Unpasan."

Trully worthwhile and joyful are the work and life of the fishermen of Sinpo port like in other places. It is an old story now that fishermen sculled boats and set and hauled nets by hand. Now fishermen only watch the operation of the machines, pressing buttons.

The vessel has the "room for study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung" built with utmost care, and all facilities such as cabins, a clinic, library, projection booth, dining room, bath-rooms, laundry and barber's shop. So in the vessel fishermen can lead the life as convenient as on land.



Shipbuilders of Sinpo are making many modern fishing boats in a short time through a collective technical innovation movement

I also went to the settlement of fishermen. They live without any worries in magnificent apartment houses located in the scenic place which was chosen personally by the fatherly Leader.

Indeed, infinitely wide and deep is the solicitude of the fatherly Leader for the development of the fisheries of our country and the labour and life of fishermen.

Today's development of Sinpo and plentiful life of the fishermen entirely owe to the great concern of the Leader.

Boundlessly moved by the great concern of the Leader for the fishermen, I left the port, picturing in my mind the vivacious features of fishermen who are striving to catch more fish with the resolve to fulfill their yearly plan before October 10 and the future of Sinpo more magnificent.

The determination of the fishermen will be surely translated into practice and Sinpo port be prosperous eternally.

So Ju

Korea—A Country Where People Live Long in Good Health

Today in our country people live a long life in good health, singing of 60 as the noon of their life and 90 as a year of longevity celebration, thanks to the prophylactic medical line of our Party and free medical treatment.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...The main thing in socialist medicine is preventing diseases, in other words, taking preventive measures to protect working people from diseases. Therefore, we can say that socialist medicine is just a prophylactic medicine."

Our people suffered from poverty and diseases in the pre-liberation days. But, the prophylactic medical line set forth by the Leader has now been brilliantly implemented and people get the benefit of complete and universal free medical service. As a result, the average life-expectation of the people has lengthened by 26 years as against the pre-liberation days.

Even in the crucible of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, the fatherly Leader set up hospitals in the guerilla bases to give people free medical care.

He often called on guerillas suffering from a fever in a secret camp hospital and personally put his hand on their forehead, and instructed in detail to improve their medical treatment and dietary life. And he made a child who had lost sight owing to the enemy's brutal act, see things.

The love of the Premier for the people is warmer than the sunshine and deeper than the sea. He has made our people the masters of the country and enabled them to live long in good health after liberation.

In the early post-liberation days the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established, drawing on the rich experience accumulated in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the most advanced public health service system under which people can receive free medical treatment.

Owing to the wise leadership and warm care of the fatherly Leader, in our country free medical service was introduced from January 1947 for those who received social insurance and in 1948, for broad masses of people.

Even in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, though busy leading the war to victory bearing the heavy burden of the war, paid a deep attention to the health and happiness of the working people.

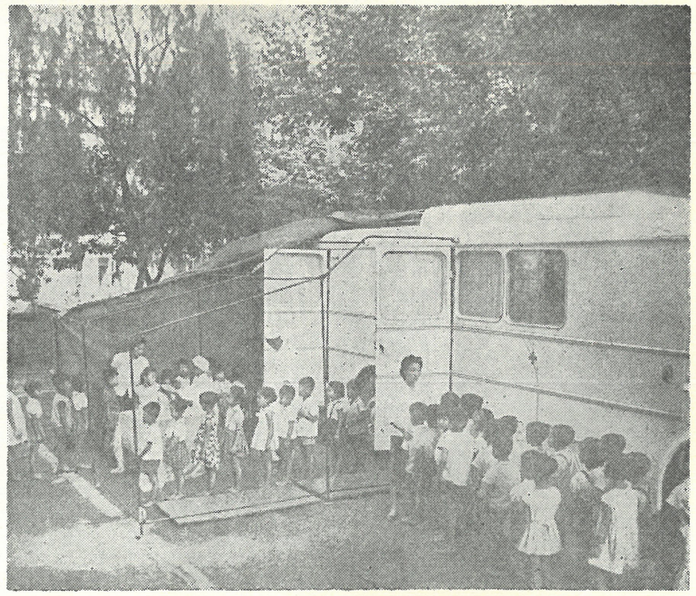
In 1952 the Leader earnestly taught that universal free medical treatment should be given to the heroic people displaying an unparalleled patriotism and heroism for a victory of the war in hard war conditions.

In our country universal free medical service was introduced from January 1953.

It was the brilliant embodiment of the far-reaching plan of the fatherly Leader who strives to make our people, who had long suffered from oppression and exploitation, drudgery and diseases, live the happiest life in the world, free for good not only from worry about food, clothing and housing but from all sufferings and burdens from diseases. And it was his present of great love not only to our generation but also to the coming generations.

All modern hospitals, clinics and sanitary and anti-epidemic centres in our country are products of the paternal solicitude of the fatherly Leader. He devotes profound concern to medical facilities to protect the life and health of the people through

Collective medical examination of people are conducted regularly in our country according to the prophylactic medical line of the Party. Photo shows kindergarten children under medical examination



the introduction of complete and universal free medical treatment.

Whenever he visits factories, enterprises, farm and fishing villages and schools in different parts of the country, the Leader grasps deeply the work and living conditions of people there and sees that they work, study and live a happy life in good health.

He also taught earnestly that medical workers should introduce more effectively the section doctor system, an advanced medical service system, to prevent the population from contracting diseases and protect their health well.

All places the fatherly Leader visited and all people he met have their own moving stories about his loving care. Such stories are too many to tell here.

He had water pipes laid with huge state investment for the people in highlands to live a cultured and sanitary life. In Hungsang, Hamhung and other villages and towns boy and girl triplets are growing up in good health under the care of the Leader, even getting his presents.

The Leader even went near the hot furnace to acquaint himself with the working conditions of steelmakers and saw that their living and working conditions were improved including food and beddings. Coal and ore miners, geological surveyors, forestry workers, fishermen and farmers have their own stories.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who established the most advanced public health service system in this land, settles everything for the medical workers to enable them to devote themselves to their work as the protector of human life, always looks after their work and life with paternal affection, and trains them into revolutionaries with lofty communist humanity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The most important thing for the medical workers is boundless loyalty to the Party and the people, deep love for man and infinite faithfulness in service to the patients. Our experience shows that if a doctor values and loves the patients like his own kith and kin and does his utmost to treat them, he can cure all diseases."

Our medical workers are striving to arm themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and learn his boundless love for people and his lofty virtue from him, preparing themselves as true Communists doing everything in their power for the people's health and patients' life.

Thanks to the devoted efforts of the medical workers who deeply love people and are possessed of *Juche*-motivated medical science and techniques, in the age of the Workers' Party the blind restore their sight and see bright light and cripples get on their legs and join the Chollima onward movement. And a lot of diseases which are said to be incurable in capitalist society are cured in our country. Such miracles are taking place everywhere in our country.

Our public health service system established by the Leader who values human life most serves most excellently the protection of people's health and life.

The world people, therefore, highly praise it.

The chief engineer of a Greek ship who was completely cured of his disease free of charge in a hospital of our country, a disease which had not been cured by well-known hospitals and doctors in a number of countries, wrote a letter to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a great joy and emotion:

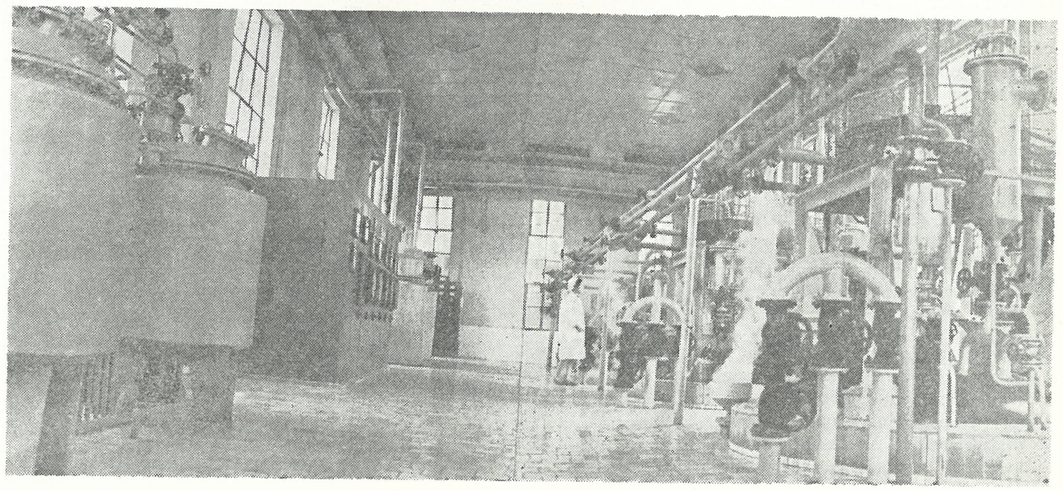
"Your Excellency esteemed Premier,

...I am a Greek. But in the blood vessels of my whole body is now flowing the red blood of the industrious and heroic Korean people.... My life revived thanks to Korea led by Your Excellency. Therefore, I would like to say proudly that Korea is my second native place and the second fatherland....

"Everywhere I go, I will tell people that the country with the best social system is Korea led by Premier Kim Il Sung."

Yun Myong Chon

The modern Sunchon Pharmaceutical Factory mass-produces highly effective, good medicines



Popular Physical Culture and Sports Flower

Now the far-reaching plan of the fatherly Leader to popularize physical culture and sports has achieved a brilliant reality in our country.

Already in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the *Juche*-oriented thought on popularizing physical culture and sports and making it serve thoroughly the Korean revolution, organized and led in person its realization, and thus established a glorious tradition of physical culture and sports of our country.

After his triumphal return to the homeland he considered physical culture and sports to be an important part of the work of building a country, clearly indicated the direction of developing physical culture and sports in our liberated country, and devoted deep attention to its development, though he was awfully busy guiding people in the building of a new Korea.

He saw to it that a national conference of sportsmen was held on October 6, 1946, at which he made the historic speech "For Popularizing Physical Culture and Sports."

In his speech he said:

"Our physical culture and sports should be developed in the future as an important link in building a country for the sovereignty and independence and democratic development of Korea. In other words, it must be developed into all-people physical culture and sports to train people physically and mentally to mould those vigorous fighters who are to build a democratic Korea.

"Particularly important here is popularization of physical culture and sports."

That day in this teaching the fatherly Leader clarified the aim of our physical culture and sports and the orientation of its development. After that our people set that significant day as the Day of Physical Culture and Sports and have observed every year the day with grand colorful sports games and festivals.

Thanks to the wise leadership and meticulous care of the fatherly Leader, today physical culture and sports in our country has brilliantly developed into an all-people one. All people, workers, peasants and students, men and women, young and old, take part in it.

The Chollima Kangson Steel Plant, and many other factories, enterprises and co-operative farms in various parts of the country conduct extensively national defence sports, one of mass sports, in which the broad masses of workers and peasants participate. It serves to prepare our working people more fully for labour and national defence.

The broad masses of workers and peasants hold widely production games, a close combination of production and physical training and a new original form of mass sports initiated personally by the Leader. These games contribute greatly to creating new norms and records in the age of Chollima everywhere and to socialist economic construction.

Under the wise guidance of the Leader socialist mass physical culture has developed in our country, contributing greatly to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

Now the entire people actively take part in such mass physical training as morning exercises, exercises before working, exercises during work break and running. Physical training has become part and parcel of our working people's life. They all join sports circles. Their labour and life, therefore, are always full of joy, vigor and revolutionary passion.

Millions of working people and youngsters undergo the examination of physical strength every year and the physical strength of our people keeps steadily growing.

The "relay-race to convey the letter to the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung" and "runs to revolutionary battle fields," mountaineering, march and camping and other mass physical training activities play a great role not only in training working people physically but also in arming them with the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions.

Mass display, an ideal form of socialist physical culture, has developed brilliantly in our country.

More than a million young students and working people perform mass displays every year at the centre, in provinces, cities and counties and at schools.

The world-famous mass display "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party," a People's Prize laureate, and such monumental masterpieces as "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," "The Era of the Workers' Party" and "The Age of Revolution" demonstrate to the full the might of our popular, socialist and revolutionary physical culture.

Our physical culture and sports plays a great part in educating and training the younger generation, the continuer of revolution.

The fatherly Leader, saying that in order to rear the younger generation excellently we should equip them with advanced knowledge and make them have sound moral qualities and strong physique, set forth an original policy of combining physical culture with education and productive labour at schools.

Thanks to his profound care and warm solicitude, school physical culture has made a rapid progress in our country, and physical training combined with education and with productive labour is extensively conducted in all schools.

The Anhak Middle School in Pyongyang, Ryongdam Middle School in Haeju, Pukchong Higher Horticultural School and many other schools in the country play a role well as centres for popularizing physical culture and rearing reserves of fine athletes in a planned way; our new generation are all growing healthily into reliable reserves of revolution equipped with knowledge, morality and sound body.

As a result of such a rapid development of all-people physical culture and sports, the sports technique keeps improving on a firm mass basis and fine athletes are on the steady increase in our country.

Central and provincial sports clubs enlisting crack athletes picked out from among the popular masses and youths and students are intensifying ideological education to establish thoroughly the Party's monolithic ideological system among sportsmen and are striving to erect a *Juche*-motivated tactical system.

True to the Leader's instruction on firmly establishing *Juche* against dogmatism and formalism in the field of physical culture and sports, they are developing tactics and technique creatively in conformity with the constitution of our people.

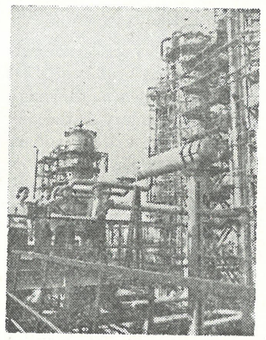
As physical culture and sports develops in the form of all-people movement, the requirements for sports facilities and outfits steadily increase.

Now Pyongyang, the capital, and other parts of the country have modern stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools and other sports facilities and many new gymnasia, stadia, swimming pools and indoor skating rinks are also under construction. A number of sports outfits factories in localities meet the growing demand for athletic goods.

Indeed, thanks to the wise guidance and meticulous care of the Leader, brilliant results have been scored in physical culture and sports in our country.

As a result of the brilliant development of physical culture and sports as an all-people one, the entire people participate vigorously in labour and national defence with stout physical strength and uninterrupted innovations and leaps are taking place on all fronts of socialist construction.

Yu Hwal



FRONT COVER: The Sungri (Victory) Chemical Factory under construction will contribute greatly to the development of our national economy

Strategy of Struggle to Dismember the U.S. Imperialists

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, set forth an original strategy of dismembering the U.S. imperialists, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the present international balance of forces between revolution and counter-revolution, of the world strategy of U.S. imperialism, the state of affairs within the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement and on the generalization of the experience in the anti-imperialist struggle of the world peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," Eng. ed., p. 80.)

The strategy of dismembering the U.S. imperialists set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is a great Marxist-Leninist strategy and the correctest revolutionary strategy designed to beat down the U.S. imperialists and ensure the victory of the world revolution in the present era when imperialism is finally falling.

Today it is the fundamental question of the world revolution to frustrate and check the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war; to spearhead attack against the U.S. imperialists is the basic strategy of the world revolution. This is explained by the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and its position in the capitalist world.

After the termination of World War II, the U.S. imperialists made their appearance as the chieftain of modern imperialism and the main force of aggression and war.

U.S. imperialism is the chief criminal who opposes the socialist countries and disturbs world peace, the bulwark of colonialism which blocks the way to the national liberation and independent development of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the ringleader of world reaction who stamps out the democratic freedom of the working class in the capitalist countries and exploits them.

Therefore, to fight against the U.S. imperialists is the most important revolutionary task of the world revolutionary people.

In order to smash the U.S. imperialists, the peoples of all countries making revolution should join in dismembering U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world.

The most important thing in limbing U.S. imperialism is for the peoples of all the countries making revolution to deal heavy collective blows to U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In order to defeat U.S. imperialism, the anti-U.S. struggle should be unfolded vigorously in all parts of the world. The broad anti-imperialist forces should join in dealing blows at U.S. imperialism and put pressure on it in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America, in all countries big and small—in all areas and all countries to which U.S. imperialism stretches out its tentacles of aggression." (Ibid., pp. 79-80.)

Today no place in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world is clear of the tentacles of U.S. imperialism. The peoples making revolution, therefore, should strike the U.S. imperialists in unity in all countries, big or small, to which the U.S. imperialists stretch out their crooked hands of aggression.

Only by so doing is it possible to disperse and sap the strength of the U.S. imperialists to the maximum.

It is especially important for dismembering the U.S. imperialists that the peoples of small countries making revolution discard dependence on others and have a firm confidence of victory in the struggle, and pool their strength to tear limbs off U.S. imperialism and behead it.

This is the strategy of struggle for small countries to defeat U.S. imperialism.

The strategy of dismembering the U.S. imperialists is the correctest strategy which makes it possible to frustrate the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists and enables the small countries to beat down the U.S. imperialists more quickly on the strength of their own peoples.

It is an active strategy which hastens the ruin of U.S. imperialism by defeating its world strategy based on the tactics of destroying revolutionary forces one by one; it is an out-and-out revolutionary strategy that reflects most correctly the revolutionary desire of the peoples fighting in the era of revolution when the strong tide of

revolution is rising with an irresistible force.

The U.S. imperialists employ the insidious strategy of destroying the revolutionary forces one by one, because the world revolutionary forces are overwhelmingly stronger than the counter-revolutionary forces.

Since they are not strong enough to cope with the world revolutionary people, the U.S. imperialists fear more the solidarity of the socialist countries and the revolutionary people than everything else and run amuck to split and beat the international revolutionary forces one by one.

The U.S. imperialists are seeking recklessly to destroy by force the small and divided revolutionary socialist countries and newly-independent countries one by one and to undermine, through intensified ideological and political offensives, from within those countries that do not want to make revolution, while refraining from worsening their relations with big powers as far as possible.

They also ceaselessly commit subversive acts and stage coup d'etat to wrest newly-independent countries from the anti-imperialist front one by one.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists follow the policy of suppression, armed aggression, against the small and divided revolutionary countries.

Only when the peoples of small revolutionary countries deal blows to the U.S. imperialists in their positions by every means and in every manner is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of the U.S. imperialists to the maximum and successfully defeat their strategy to destroy the socialist countries and small countries one by one.

The strategy of limbing the U.S. imperialists is a revolutionary strategy whose correctness has been confirmed by the experience of the world revolutionary peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Experience shows that even small countries can defeat any aggressive forces of imperialism, once they discard dependence on others, believe in their peoples' strength, establish *Juche* and rise bravely and resolutely fight. This is a plain truth of our time which has been borne out by actual life.

This truth is demonstrated by the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and by the experience of our people who won victory over U.S. imperialism in the last Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). It is also proved by the triumph of the Cuban revolution and the war of resistance of the heroic Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The strategy of dismembering the U.S. imperialists set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is a Marxist-Leninist strategy which brilliantly embodies the revolutionary stand and the resolute anti-imperialist stand consistently maintained by him and his great *Juche* idea and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He taught in detail how the small countries should limb the U.S. imperialists collectively.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is too obvious that one cannot make revolution if he depends on big countries and sits idle and that others cannot make revolution for him. Even small countries can defeat big enemy, once they establish *Juche*, unite the masses of the people and valiantly rise in battle despite sacrifice." ("Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," Eng. ed., pp. 17-18.)

To fight down U.S. imperialism, all countries, big and small, should strike blows at U.S. imperialism. Particularly important here is that small countries give up reliance on big powers and take an active part in the anti-U.S. struggle.

It is wrong to think that U.S. imperialism cannot be beaten down unless big countries fight it. It would be better certainly if big countries join small countries in fighting against U.S. imperialism. That is why small countries should endeavour to unite with big countries.

The master in the anti-imperialist struggle is the people in each country; the decisive factor in its victory is also the internal forces of each country.

The outcome of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle entirely depends on whether the people of a given country carry on the struggle actively from the stand of master or not.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that in order to limb U.S. imperialism, it is necessary for the peoples of the revolutionary countries to cement solidarity between them and fight against it actively in close unity.

Even small countries can defeat U.S. imperialism when the peoples of many small anti-imperialist countries strengthen solidarity, firmly unite and pool their strength.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America closely link up with each other and have a relationship of mutual support in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

When the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia, it will be favourable for the struggle of the African and Latin American peoples. Victory on one front against U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, facilitating victory on other fronts.

The peoples making revolution, therefore, should further strengthen their militant unity and firm solidarity and administer fatal blows to the U.S. imperialists in unity everywhere they set their foot.

When all the peoples engaged in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle give main blows to U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, it will be ruined and the revolutionary cause of humanity will be further accelerated.

Imperialism is a moribund force whose days are numbered, whereas the liberation struggle of the peoples is a new force which has bright future. There may be uncountable difficulties and obstacles in the way of the liberation struggle of the peoples. But it is the inevitable law of the development of history that imperialism falls and the liberation struggle of the peoples is sure to be crowned with victory.

Holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist revolution, the Korean people are vigorously fighting for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland after driving out the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and for the nation-wide victory of the revolution. They regard the anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary peoples as a valuable support to their revolutionary cause and make every effort to strengthen the militant solidarity with them.

Through their united struggle the world anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. revolutionary forces will defeat the U.S. imperialists, and their allies, all imperialist reactionaries, and surely win victory.

National-Liberation Movement Is a Great Revolutionary Force of Our Times

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, gave the correctest scientific solutions to important theoretical and practical problems for development of the national-liberation movement on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of historical experiences of the national-liberation movement and the actual state of the national-liberation struggle which is now going on fiercely in the areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

One of the important theoretical and practical problems on the national-liberation movement elucidated originally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is the question of its position and role in the present-day world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, along with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, is a great revolutionary force of our times and a powerful factor for world peace." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 345.)

This new appraisal made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the national-liberation movement, along with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, is a great revolutionary force of our times, is based on a scientific analysis of the historical changes in the national-liberation movement and its role in the present world revolution.

In the previous days, the national-liberation movement of the oppressed people had been mainly regarded only as the reserves of the international working class.

Great changes, however, have taken place in the national-liberation movement of the oppressed people after World War II.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples who had been oppressed and plundered by imperialism for centuries have risen up bravely and entered the arena of history. The flames of the national-liberation movement have been expanded on a world-wide scale and all the oppressed nations and exploited peoples on the globe have come out in the struggle for crushing the domination of imperialism and colonialism and for winning national liberation and independence. Today, furious revolutionary storms against imperialism and colonialism are sweeping Asian, African and Latin American areas.

As the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the present age is a glorious age of revolutionary change when the colonial system of imperialism is crumbling beyond retrieve, and a grandiose historic age when the national-liberation revolution of the

Son Yu Gong

oppressed people is winning great victories. The peoples of many countries have overthrown colonial system of imperialism and won independence in the unprecedented upsurge of national-liberation movement. The peoples of the countries which have already won political independence are struggling for safeguarding and consolidating independence against the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and for getting rid of aftereffect of colonial rule and creating a new life. The peoples of the countries still groaning under the colonial yoke of imperialism are heroically fighting with arms in their hands for freedom and independence against the aggressive forces of imperialism.

The broad anti-imperialist, patriotic forces including workers and peasants, irrespective of their political views and religion, are taking part in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle which is taking place like raging waves everywhere in the Asian, African and Latin American continents. The revolutionary working class have grown stronger in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the popular masses including peasants are further awakened and, accordingly, the working class parties and other revolutionary parties have been organized. As a result, the internal revolutionary forces have been firmly built up enough to take charge of and carry out national-liberation movement independently.

The armed struggle has become a main form of struggle in the national-liberation movement of the oppressed people. It is becoming organized and active still further and developing into large-scale liberation war with solid mass foundation. The oppressed nations can not but resist with positive, decisive armed struggle so long as the imperialist aggressors plunder and oppress with violence.

The unity and solidarity among the oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are being strengthened further for the commonness of their aim and aspiration. Thus the national liberation forces in these areas are growing more invincible and the peoples are unfolding anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle with decisively superior forces.

With regard to the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism are the two major revolutionary forces of our times, and they join into one torrent which will carry imperialism to its grave." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 539.)

The national-liberation movement and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism join into one torrent to entomb imperialism. This is connected with the fact that aspiration for socialism is increasing day by day in national-liberation movement as the working class is growing in strength and the political awakening of the workers and peasants is being heightened in the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Socialism has already emerged victorious in a number of countries including our country and, following this example, the onward movement for socialism is gaining in strength. Thus, at present the national-liberation movement whose main tasks are the anti-imperialist, democratic tasks is, from the view point of the world revolution, not a simple democratic movement or a petty bourgeois movement but one of the two major revolutionary forces for the world revolution, which is united with the struggle for socialism into one torrent.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, clarified in an all-round way the great role of national-liberation movement in the development of the world revolution at present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today Asia, Africa and Latin America have become the most fierce anti-imperialist front. Imperialism has met with the strong resistance of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and suffered the heaviest blows from them." ("Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," Eng. ed., p. 11.)

As the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, today Asia, Africa and Latin America have become the fiercest anti-imperialist front of struggle and the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement of the peoples in these regions is dealing the heaviest blows to imperialism.

That the three continents have become the fiercest anti-imperialist front of struggle is connected with the fact that the serious incompatible contradiction between the oppressed peoples and the imperialists pent up and entangled for centuries has broken out with general awakening of the peoples in these regions. It is also connected with the historical conditions that the world contradictions are concentrated in these regions, and socialism and imperialism, national-liberation forces and colonialist forces and peace forces and war forces confront each other.

The national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples deals the heaviest blows to imperialism, thus speeding up its downfall. Imperialism which suffered the first blow by the October Revolution, is now sustaining the most decisive blows by the national-liberation movement surging in the three continents at present.

The victory of revolution in a number of socialist countries including our country after World War II was the heaviest blow imperialism suffered after the October Revolution. Since then imperialism has sustained heavy blows by the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the three continents.

In particular, U.S. imperialism suffered ignominious defeat for the first time in its history by the Korean people in the Korean war and is on the decline. Before healing heavy wounds suffered in the Korean war the U.S. imperialists sustain one blow after another by the Cuban, Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian and Arab peoples and other revolutionary peoples of the world and are now falling deeper into the quagmire of bankruptcy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism is a sacred liberation struggle for hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people; it is also a great battle to cut the life line of world imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 539.)

Asia, Africa and Latin America which comprise 71 per cent of the world's land surface, are inhabited by more than two-thirds of the world's population and have inexhaustible natural resources, had been the objects of plunder by the imperialists for many centuries. The imperialists have grown and become fat by grinding the peoples there down and robbing them of their riches. Even today they are squeezing tens of billions of dollars in profits from these areas every year. Asia, Africa and Latin America, therefore, have been the life line of western capitalism and imperialism for centuries.

The national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples is now accelerating the final downfall of imperialism by cutting off this life line of world imperialism. Under the powerful impact of the national-liberation movement this life line is being cut off everywhere and the colonial system of imperialism which has spelled so many miseries and hardships to mankind is crumbling to dust.

The day has gone when the imperialists could exploit and plunder mankind at will and the looks of the world have changed fundamentally. There no longer exists any "safe rear" or "quiet backyard" for the imperialists, and imperialism is breathing its last.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's new scientific appraisal of the position and role of national-liberation movement at the present time is a great contribution to developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory on national-liberation movement and a heavy blow to the reactionary "theory" of the servants of the bourgeoisie. It also instils in the Asian, African and Latin American peoples a great confidence and courage and encourages to a new victory their struggle for putting an end to the colonial rule of imperialism.

The liberation struggle of the people will surely win ultimate victory and imperialism will be completely wiped off the face of the globe. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples will drive out the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists from their countries to a last man and will build new independent prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America and make a great contribution to world peace and the liberation of mankind.

Jang Sok

Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle of the Lao People Will Certainly Win

October 12th is the 27th anniversary of the independence of Laos.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Lao people who are attaining brilliant results in the just liberation war, giving heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

On October 12, 1945, the Lao people won the country's independence after a protracted struggle against the foreign invaders.

But the U.S. imperialists wormed their way into Laos and started a "special war" and have escalated it there in flagrant violation of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Accords on Laos with a wild ambition of reducing Laos to their colony and military base of aggression.

Today they are desperately conducting "mopping up operation" against the patriotic forces, intensifying barbarous bombing of liberated areas and bringing the puppet troops of South Viet Nam and Thailand into Laos.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the domestic reactionaries are suffering a serious defeat at the hands of Lao people who are waging the stubborn struggle.

Under the correct guidance of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong, the Lao people and the patriotic armed forces of Laos have successfully fought back the enemy's "attacks" by their heroic struggle on the front and in the rear and have liberated two-thirds of the whole territory inhabited by more than a half of the population.

The people's power organs have been established, national economy and culture are being built and people live a new life free from exploitation and oppression in liberated areas under the guidance of the Patriotic Front.

The liberated areas have today turned into the solid rear of armed struggle, into a strong revolutionary base, which firmly guarantees the complete independence of the country and national unity.

All this victory of the Lao people clearly shows that the people who have risen in arms for their just cause can defeat any enemy.

The heroic struggle of the Lao people is a struggle for their own sake and is a link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle of the world people for defending peace in Indochina and the rest of Asia and accelerating the ruin of the U.S. imperialists.

For its justness the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the Lao people commands active support and encouragement from the Korean and other world revolutionary peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, taught:

"The Korean people trenchantly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention in Laos and actively support the Laotian people in their just struggle for national independence."

The Korean people will, as ever, fight together with the Lao people in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and will do everything in their power to actively support and encourage the Lao people till they win the ultimate victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists must stop unconditionally the armed intervention and aggressive acts in Laos and get out of Laos at once, taking along all aggressive troops and lethal weapons.

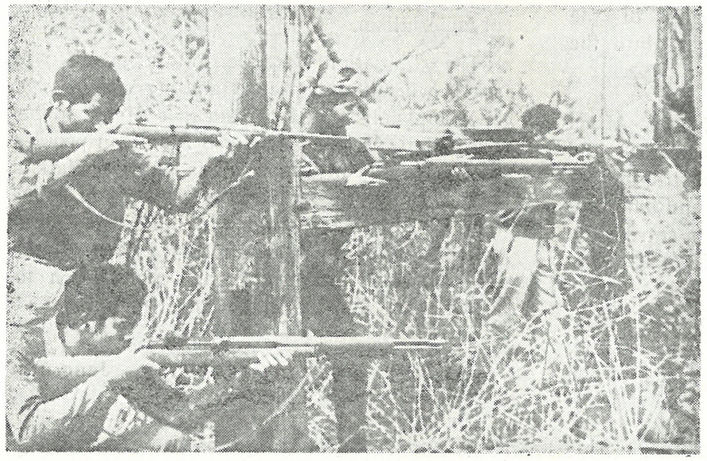
The Lao question should be settled in accordance with the five-point political solution put forward by the Lao Patriotic Front which is built on the principle of national self-determination and with the propositions which it advanced many times on the basis of that solution.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the aggressive action in Laos in spite of the protest and denunciation of the Lao people and the world people, they will suffer a more serious defeat.

The brave Lao people, together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, will surely beat down the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and win the ultimate victory in the struggle for building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

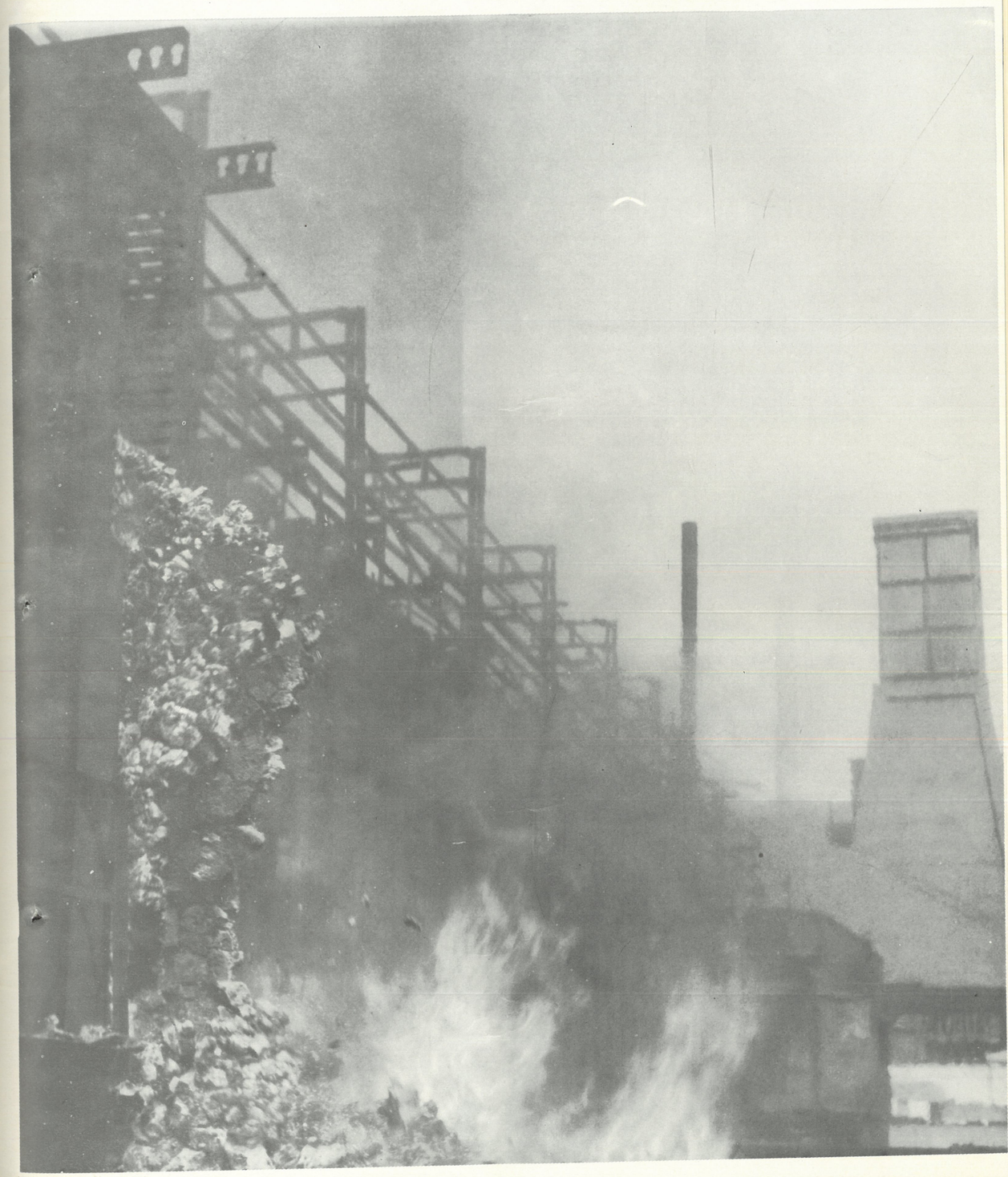
Song Se Jin

Combatants of the Patriotic Armed Forces of Laos wipe out U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges



INSIDE BACK COVER: Part of the coking battery at the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works

BACK COVER: A rich crop of apple has come this year to the one hundred-*ri* orchard in Kwail county thanks to the Party's correct policy of fruit growing



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